MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

MODES OF PLANTING.

As corn is so important a crop and so indispensable in most of our New England farmers, any improvement that can be made in the mode of cultivating it is listened to with interest. Any saving in the labor of planting, of tilling, or of harvesting, is a matter of interest to all the lovers of corn.

Within a very few years our Framingham farmers have come into the practice of making a better platform for their hills of corn. Instead of using a plough to mark out the rows they take cultivator teeth, which make a much better track to drop the seed in than a plough makes.

Take a joist four or five inches square. Put a pair of shafts in it that a horse may be harnessed to. An old wagon axle and shafts will do. Put a bow for a handle, such as you put in a large watch barrow. Then insert two large cultivator teeth at a suitable distance for your rows of corn. Wooden pins will answer, but cultivator teeth are better. Now your implement for striking out is complete. With this you mark two rows at a time, and you leave the earth light and mellow where your corn is to make its first and tenderest shoots. Any ingenious farmer may make one of these articles in two or three hours.

We never saw one or heard of one, till we determined to make a better implement than a plough for striking or furrowing out our corn land about twelve years ago. We then took a joist and stuck three wooden pins in it, three and a half feet apart. A couple of hoe handles were inserted for shafts, and a pair of old plough handles were fastened on. The worked well on very level land, but on uneven ground the pins would not all make marks.

Since the first trial we have used but two teeth, and these will bear and make good marks on the most uneven surface. We should be quite unwilling to dispense now with an implement of this kind. We furrow out our rows in half the time that is taken with a plough, and we do the business a great deal better.

We strike both ways, for there are but few hired hands who can drop corn straight enough without marking out. We have known men to mark with a plough first, then drag a heavy draft chain the other way to mark off the rows; rather dull work when a man has a horse in the barn.

As we have said, a number of farmers in our county have adopted this mode of marking out for planting; they have now practiced it for several years and think it saves much labor. They make their rows straighter, and the straighter the rows or hills, the less is the labor of weeding and tilling.

An improvement is now adopted that renders it easy for any boy to guide this implement truly. A small pole is fastened on forward of the joist or beam long enough to reach, right and left, to the next rows. A bit of chain is hung on each end to drag in the track that was last made. So that this serves as an exact gage to make all the rows of equal distance.

Last Saturday a strike of this description was used on our Framingham farm. It worked exceedingly well and the rows were made about as straight as a line could be drawn. It was used on a piece of four acres, and the ground was marked out both ways. Three men planted these four acres, beginning to strike out the land, after nine o'clock in the morning, and they finished it long before night.

On this plain we never put manure in the hill. The green sward was turned this month to the depth of seven to eight inches. Between five and six cords of barn manure had been hauled on an acre, and this had been well harrowed in and mixed with the soil. Ashes and plaster, mixed, will be put on the hills.

The labor of planting in this way is much less than is commonly bestowed. If we dole out a shovel full to a hill we must put on another coating to-morrow. This makes double labor in the one item of applying the manure. Corn will cost a dollar a bushel when the manure is applied both ways.

THE SCIENCE OF MILKING.

If farming is a science, milking is a branch of it, and why should we not talk of the science of milking as well as of the science of farming? *Science* is *knowledge*, from the latin word *scio, to know.*—*Art* is from the Latin word *Ars*, whose meaning is well known. It is usually applied to some handywork, as College men would say, and as milking is hand-work, it would be no great stretch to call it an art. Writers on farming therefore seem at liberty to say the *science* of milking or the *art* of milking. But enough of A. B. C.

Milking is an important business to all who have dairy farms, and those who obtain a living by the dairy are obliged to be particular in regard to the mode of drawing the milk from the cows. Superficial observers are apt to suppose that this branch of the business is light and of little consequence.—Children are therefore entrusted with the milking as they are with picking strawberries and green peas.

Children should be taught to draw the milk from cows, but they should not first be set to a cow that is not to be soon dried. Let them first practice on an old cow that is soon to be dried off, and learn how to hold the teats and bring the milk without hurting the cow. The art is not learned in a day, and we have seen middle aged farmers who have long owned dairy farms, but who could not milk a single cow. The women and the children had always been entrusted with this science.

Cows must be used gently at the time of milking. Some are unruly and require the rod to bring them to the stanchion. But the rod must never be used at the time when they are required to yield their milk. You might as well whip a horse to make him drink as to beat a cow to make her give down her milk. She must not even be scolded when the milk is to be drawn. It is not in her power, if she would, to give you milk in full at the time when you have been beating her, or putting her in fear.—She must be soothed and coaxed and feel well disposed towards her milker if he would obtain the whole of her milk. She never gives down so much milk to a stranger as to one with whom she is well acquainted. Hence it is important to assign to each milker a set number of the cows to be milked, and there should be no shifting of hands when it can be avoided.

If a cow must be whipped for any crime she has committed, let this be done when she is not invited to give down her milk. But cows that have been decently bred never require any whipping. They like to have the milk all drawn out from a full udder. It gives them much relief to reduce thus their distended milk veins, and they *always* stand quietly to be milked by an old acquaintance when there is no other cause for disquiet.

But flies pester them in summer, and they whisk their tails to drive them off. Should the cows be whipped or scolded for this? The teats are often sore, and the udder is sometimes swollen with the garget complaint. If the cow raises her foot to indicate that you cause pain by milking, is it fair to thrash her and call her hard names? A little ointment—a little washing—a little coaxing and soothing, would seem to be more appropriate.

But many milkers have not thought of this matter. They abuse a cow without cause and wonder why the "plaguy critter" don't give down her milk.—They quit her in a passion, and leave a good proportion of the milk to go back and be absorbed in the system. This practice may increase the weight of the animal for beef, but it will not help the dairy.

There is another class of milkers that are very kind, very gentle, and very lazy. They neglect to draw out the milk when it is ready to come.—They run straws into the teats to see if the milk will not run without any squeezing. They sit and talk with other milkers. The cow grows quite tired of this conversation and moves away. Then she is sure to get a scolding or something worse.

Now let it be remembered by all who have any thing to do with that class of animals that gives our milk, our butter, and our cheese, that cows should never be abused or trifled with. Soon after milking commences there is a full flow of the liquid, and it must be drawn out immediately or it never comes. The quickest milker is the best milker. All should be drawn out of the udder, yet the cow must not be used to stand and be stripped till there is time for more milk to be secreted in the milk veins. As soon as the mature milk is drawn the cow must be dismissed, otherwise she may acquire a habit of holding her milk for a longer time than good milkers would choose to have them.

It should be kept in mind that the last milk drawn from the cow is many times richer than the first. It is therefore important that all the milk should be drawn. The last is the cream of the whole. The milker who leaves any quantity of milk in the bag doubly wrongs himself or his employer—he leaves the best of the product and he dries up the cow. Shake the udder right and left, and let no milk remain.

It should be a standing rule of the cowyard to have no conversation going on while the milkers are engaged. A good milker cannot hear what is said while he is busy. He must stop the streams that were hurrying into the pail if he would listen to any conversation. We have seen grown men who would sit over their milk pails and converse with each other, the one who listened always stopping the noisy streams of milk to catch the voice of the other at some rods distance. Let there be no conversation in the yard at milking time.

The left arm of the person milking should always be close to the cow's leg. It is a good rule to let the arm be in contact with the right leg of the cow, for she can never kick hard against any thing that constantly touches her. When she kicks she only crowds her milker away. She cannot strike a blow in such case with any more effect than you can strike her while the hand you would strike with rests upon her. Keep close to the cow that you fear will kick and she will do no mischief.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

CAUTION.

Trees, like men, may die of caustic remedies, improperly applied, as certainly as by borers or other vermin tribes.

"Some caustic venom may perhaps corrode
Those tender cells that draw the vital air."

There are some questions about Fruit-Trees, from which we receive some of the most delicious and salubrious luxuries the earth affords, that seem to me to deserve more attention than has yet been given them. Old Pear and Apple Trees are seldom or never, as far as I am informed, affected by borers or girdlers. If well pruned and cultivated they live on and are productive. But the Fruit Trees that have been planted and cultivated, and even with great care, within the last thirty or forty years have, in many instances lingered and died.

On an examination of my Pear Trees and attempting to scrape off the rough bark of the trunks, I found them crusted over with something resembling petrifaction. It resisted the knife as would stone. Where I succeeded to penetrate the outside bark it was common to find the inner bark entirely dead as deep as to the sap. Where there was no appearance of other causes of injury there would be the evidence of some cutaneous disease that must soon prove to be mortal. The nearer the root of the tree, I examined in many cases, the same symptoms of disease and death were found. I see but little probability that these trees can ever be restored to health or can be of much value whilst they live. Some of my neighbors and others, in different places, have had similar experience with their trees.

It occurred to me as possible that this state of my trees may be attributable chiefly to the ingredients I have used in washing them. Sometimes I have used a strong wash composed of potash and water. Commonly I have used, once or twice in a season, a wash composed of water, ashes and clay, so that it was applied nearly of the same thickness as a coat of paint upon a building. I have followed the recommendation of some one who I supposed knew better than myself what is good for trees. Now I am fully convinced that the wash I used actually formed a hard crust over the outer bark resembling petrifaction, and in some way killed the inner bark, destroying the health or life of the trees. It is well known that clay and ashes combined will form a hard crust resembling petrifaction. Alkalie, whether of ashes or lime, is known to be a powerful caustic. Thus, I fear, in our zeal, by giving strong doses to cure diseases, we have killed or ruined the patients!

I am sensible that I may have mistaken the cause of the injury I have sustained in the partial or total loss of a number of trees, I highly valued. I deem it my duty to warn other cultivators of trees against what I consider as an injurious practice, and which, I fear, my example may have induced some others to follow. In future I shall consider a wash of soap suds as sufficiently strong to be safe for young trees, and that without any mixture that will form a crust on the outer bark of older trees.

I shall be glad to know what the able and experienced Editor of the Ploughman thinks of this subject. J. R.

Hingham, May, 1849.

☞ Fruit trees of all kinds seem to be less hardy and of shorter life than in former days. We have seen old apple trees in Plymouth county that were three feet in diameter, but they were seedlings and had never been removed from the place where the seed vegetated. The tap root was therefore left for the support of the trunk—that tap root that modern nursery men hold should always be cut away.

We incline to think it is owing to removals and grafting that the lives of trees are shorter than in former times. By both these processes we bring forward fruit trees faster than our fathers did. We make young apple trees bear in four years from the time of setting an orchard. In former times no fruit was expected short of twenty years.

In regard to pear trees there is a common notion that some contagious disease preys upon them. We are not of this opinion, thinking it more probable that worms and insects are the cause; for we actually trace out such causes in numerous instances—though it is confessed that we are not always able to discover where or what the depredator is.

As to washes for trees our readers are aware that we have repeatedly objected to the use of any article that has a tendency to close the pores of the bark. We have never even recommended a wash with lime, though but a thin coating is commonly left after such a wash. But lie from wood ashes is a different article. Lie is a vegetable substance, and when it is no stronger than what is commonly used in making soap it is well known to be an innocent wash on the youngest apple tree.

In regard to pear trees the bark is not so thick or tough as that of the apple, and many prefer soap to lie. It is certainly less caustic, and we cannot doubt its usefulness as a destroyer of grubs and the small animalculæ that latterly infest our fruit trees.

We are aware that some orchardists are in the practice of plastering the bark of their trees with clay, mixed with soft manure, or some substance. But to us it has long seemed improper. The pores of the bark should be kept as open as possible, and all unthrifty trees are noticed as having too close a bark. They are said to be hide-bound. Scraping off all the rough bark is now practised by our best cultivators. Old trees in particular need scraping. But it is found that when apple trees have been regularly washed with lie that is strong enough to make good soap the bark is very generally smooth and has a fresh healthy look.

Many have tried different articles of coating for their trees. One farmer in Maine procured Fish Oil and besmeared a large young orchard with it. He killed all his trees. The oil closed the pores of the bark and the rains did not wash it away. Lie would have converted the oil into soap, and would have saved his orchard.

One drop of sweet oil, (table oil,) will instantly kill a common house fly, as soon as it touches his body. The oil spreads at once and closes all the pores—through those pores the fly draws its breath.

As the country grows older we may expect an increase of noxious tribes, and we should be ready to meet them. Within a few years a worm has been discovered in the limbs of pear trees eating under the bark and destroying all the sap wood. This worm has been named the Girdler. This alone is sufficient to account for the sudden death of a pear tree limb. A smaller worm of like character has been found girdling quince bushes high on the limbs.

If our notion is correct in regard to the causes of the decay of fruit trees we cannot be too watchful of the enemies that prey upon them. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

VEGETABLE NUTRITION.—No. 2.

The next elementary substances that enter into the pabulum of the vegetable economy, which we shall notice, are *oxygen* and *hydrogen*, and as these are abundantly supplied by *nature* in the form of *water* and *atmospheric air*, we shall give but a brief description of their most interesting properties, observing, that it is the business of the farmer, to discover and apply to the soil, those fertilizing principles which are either *deficient*, or which nature has furnished only in *limited* quantities. The term *oxygen* is derived from two Greek words, signifying the *generator of acids*, because it was formerly considered as the *universal* acidifying principle in nature; but later discoveries have corrected this mistake. It, however, gives the acid character to most vegetable and mineral substances. In combination with *Nitrogen* (another important element in the vegetable economy), it constitutes about *one fifth* part of the air we breathe. It unites with all the *metals*, forming a very extensive class of compounds, known under the name of *oxides*; and it is owing to this affinity of oxygen for metalic substances, that our *plough-shares* become coated with oxide of iron, (iron rust) when permitted to lie idle, and exposed to the influence of the atmosphere. With *carbon*, as we have already observed, it forms *carbonic acid*. It is essential to the support of animal and vegetable life, to *fermentation*, *to combustion*, which is a rapid oxydation, and to the germination of seeds. In combination with *hydrogen*, it forms *water*, and it is from this source that plants derive the supply of oxygen as well as hydrogen necessary to their healthful existence. The importance of *water* in the economy of vegetable life, is so obvious as to need but a passing notice. In the first place it serves as a *solvent* of the *mineral* matters contained in the soil; for no substance can be assimilated and taken up by plants, in a solid form. It must be presented to them in a *soluble state*, in order to be absorbed by their roots and made available to their nutrition.—*Water* also plays a decided part in the growth of plants, by virtue of its elements.

We now come to the important elementary constituent in the nutrition of the vegetable kingdom, *nitrogen*. This enters extensively into combination with various substances, and is an ingredient in *atmospheric air*. it is an abundant element in *animal* substances, and in such *vegetables*, as emit an animal odor during their decomposition. It is an important ingredient in the substance called *gluten*, which exists largely in most kinds of grain, particularly in wheat and it is on this account that they are the most nutritious of all vegetable substances.

It is indeed on account of their entire *deficiency* in *nitrogen*, that *sugar*, *oil*, *starch* and other *similar* products, are not capable of sustaining animal life for any length of time by themselves. This gas with *hydrogen* forms *ammonia* of which a small quantity always exists in the atmosphere, being chiefly supplied to it by the decomposition and decay of animal matter. It is only in the form of ammonia, that this gas is capable of being assimilated by plants; for neither plants nor animals, possess the power of converting the nitrogen of the *atmosphere*, into vegetable or animal nutriment. It is in the supply of ammonia that they yield, together with the mineral salts they contain, that the principal benefit of animal manures seems to consist. This is a very volatile gas, and is evolved in the fermentation of manures, and is the same element only in a *solid* and more *refined* state, that emits the agreeable, though pungent odor so well known as carbonate of ammonia or smelling salts. It is more abundant in the *liquid* than the *solid* excrements of animals.

Many substances possess the peculiar property, of *absorbing* and *fixing* this volatile gas. Among these are *charcoal*, *decayed wood*, *vegetable mould*, *gypsum*, *burned clay* and soils containing *oxide of iron*. Of these substances therefore, the intelligent farmer should avail himself in the preparation of his composts. Many farmers probably are not aware, of the loss they sustain by the evaporation of this subtle gas, from the want of a knowledge of the proper manner of securing in a form adapted to the nutrition of plants. Many sensible farmers have even doubted the utility of composting and fermenting manures, having found by experience that much of their fertilizing properties was lost to them, through the *escape* of the *gasses* in fermentation. This is undoubtly the case, unless the precaution is taken, of applying some substance, such as *gypsum*, or large quantities of *vegetable matter*, *peat-muck*, &c., capable of absorbing and fixing the gasseous products evolved in its decomposition. With the application of these the decomposition and fermentation of manures is attended with the loss of none of their fertilizing properties, but is highly advantageous in reducing the insoluble, and consequently innutritious matters to a form capable of being converted into the food of plants; for no *matter*, which has been *organized* can serve as the food of plants, until it has undergone *decomposition*. Although the *atmosphere* contains a small quantity of ammonia which is diffused through it by the decay of animal substances, and although it is through this medium that *wild* and *uncultivated* plants receive their nitrogen, yet this supply is not sufficient for the production of most of the cultivated plants ordinarily used as food for man and animals in the *seeds* of which nitrogen is an extensive and important ingredient. These can only be cultivated to advantage, when furnished with additional sources of this element in the form of animal manures. It seems a remarkable fact that those plants, the seeds of which furnish food for man, follow him like the domestic animals; the reason of which is that none of the corn plants can bear seeds without a good supply of *ammonia* and this can be furnished only by the excements of *animals*.

It has been found by experiment that *wheat*, when manured with substances rich in *ammonia*, is more abundant in *gluten*, the substance to which it owes in a great measure its nutritive properties. Nitrogen being such an important element in the vegetable kingdom. It should be the care of the skilful agriculturlist, so to collect and prepare all the substances which his farm affords containing this ingredient, in the form of *animal excrements*, in such a manner, that they shall serve as food for his own plants. If he permits his manures to remain exposed to drenching rains, to burning suns and drying winds, and allows their soluble salts to be dissolved and to filtrate into the bowels of the earth, and their *ammonia*, to be dissipated into the atmosphere, to be carried to the tropics to serve as nutriment perhaps to some primeval forest leaving a mere insoluble carbonacious residue, he must not expect very liberal returns from its application.

W. D. TUTTLE.

Cambridge.

PEAR TREES INJURED BY INSECTS.

The following correspondence, says the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic, between Dr. Plumb of Salisbury, Ct., and Professor Harris, of Harvard University, cannot fail to be read with deep interest by all who are engaged in the cultivation of the pear, particularly by those who have been puzzled for a long time, as to the cause of an apparent disease, which, after all, is nothing but the work of an insignificant insect;—

"When a man has arrived to half your eminence in any profession, he is considered public property, I will, therefore, make no other apology for this intrusion.

From the year 1824 till 1838, inclusive, I lost several hundred pear trees by one disease, most of which were young. They have not been troubled with the malady since, until the present year. Now some thirty are affected. The bark turns black, beginning to change sometimes as early as July; more often in August; then again not until September. Sometimes I lose trees by disease called "pear blight," which first appears by a change of leaves. But the disease I wish now to describe shows itself first in the bark. The leaves go through the season well enough; the greater part of the trees do not put on foliage the next season; some leaf out partially, two years; yet the disease has terminated fatally, in every instance, with me. I have sometimes cut off small trees near the ground, and grafted them. Occasionally they live a few years; but it is lost labor.

The present season, I have become jealous of an insect being the author of the mischief. I first observed them on the affected trees in September; yet they might have been there through the season. They were found on the diseased trees, and no where else. I do not find them exactly described in your valuable report to the Massachusetts Legislature. They appear to belong to the aphis tribe, and jump like fleas. I send you specimens of the insects in their various stages of existence, and likewise of the disease. The insects were caught about the middle of November. Any information relative to their natural history, or to the disease affecting my trees will be thankfully received.

Ovid Plumb.

Salisbury, Ct.

PROFESSOR HARRIS'S REPLY.

You have correctly stated that the insects which injured your pear trees, "belong to the aphis tribe, and jump like fleas." Although this particular species is not described in my Report, or "Treatise on Insects Injurious to Vegetation," some brief remarks on the genus *Psylla*, to which these leaping plant lice pertain, will be found in the work, pages 185, 187.

All the specimens sent had completed their transformation, and were in the winged or adult state, both males and females; but were injured somewhat by mould, and had probably lost their natural colors by drying, so as to render it uncertain whether they belong to any described species or not. It is highly probable, however that they are the true *Psylla pyri*, of European naturalists, and cultivators, or a closely-allied indigenious species.

Not being acquainted with your insect in the living state, I cannot give any account of its habits and transformations from personal observation; but will add some remarks upon those of the European *Psylla* of the pear tree, as related in foreign works. It is not unlikely that they will apply equally as well to your insects.

The *Pear Psylla*, of Europe, in its winged state, is about the size of a large aphis. The sexes pair in the spring; and the female lays her eggs as soon as the buds begin to expand. The eggs are deposited in great numbers, near each other, on the young leaves, blossoms, newly-formed fruit, and shoots. They are oblong, yellowish, and look somewhat like grains of pollen. The young, hatched therefrom soon afterwards, resemble wingless plant lice, and are of a dark yellow color. They change their skins and color repeatedly; and in the course of their growth acquire rudimentary wings, when they are said to have entered the pupa state. While still young, they fix themselves to the bark of the twigs of the last year's growth, one after another, in rows, and there remain till their last change approaches. By means of their suckers, which come from the under side of the head near the breast, they puncture the bark and imbibe the sap. Like many aphides, they gorge themselves to such a degree, that the fluid issues constantly from their bodies, in drops is ejected over the surface of the twigs, and mingled with their more solid eastings, defiles the bark, and gives it a blackish color, precisely, it would seem, like that of the twigs which you sent to me. They continue their polluting and exhausting epolutions throughout the summer; and, in the autumn, having come to their growth, they disperse among the leaves, cast off their pupa skins, issue in the winged or adult state, and are ready to take wing in search of winter quarters. In some sheltered crevice, or other retreat, they pass the winter; and, on the return of spring, come forth, pair and lay their eggs.

It is observed that when considerable numbers attack a pear tree, the latter soon assumes an unhealthy appearance, its growth is checked, its leaves and shoots curl up and the tree dies by degrees, if not freed from its depredators.

Kellor recommends brushing off the insects when young, with a brush of hog's bristles, and crushing under foot those that fall; and advises also, that, in the month of May, when the winged females are about laying their eggs, the insects should be searched for, and destroyed by hand. Such a process, however, would be thought altogether too tedious and uncertain here. I would therefore suggest the expediency of washing the twigs with a brush dipped in strong soapsuds, containing a considerable quantity of flour of sulphur stirred into it. If this be done *before the buds expand*, the latter will not be injured thereby, while the sulphur and soap will so coat the twigs as to deter the *psylæ* from laying their eggs upon them. A weaker application of the same may suffice to kill the young insects after they have fastened themselves upon the bark.

On some of the little twigs sent, I saw a few of the scale insects belonging to the genus *coccus*. These have been very troublesome to my young apple trees; and I have got rid of them, after failing with Judge Buel's wash, by painting the trees, from the bottom to the tips of the twigs, with soft soap, early in the spring. Common household soft soap, applied in this way, proved completely effectual. It was put on with a painter's brush.

The insects accompanying the foregoing letter, were of a brownish color, with transparent wings, marked by a few dark veins. Each measured one tenth of an inch, or rather more, from the forehead to the tips of the closed wings. The front of the head is notched in the middle. The eyes are large and prominent, and with the thorax, resem'ding somewhat in form those of our common *cicada*. The antennæ are longer than the body, slender, or threadlike, and tipped at the end with two little bristles. The body of the female is pointed at the end, and is more of a reddish hue than that of the male.

Thaddeus W. Harris.

Cambridge.

THE COST OF BUILDING AND REPAIRING THE FENCES OF THE UNITED STATES,

Is enormous, almost beyond the power of calculation, and forces the enquiry, whether Legislatures ought not to be called upon to compel every man to keep his stock to himself. Then no man, who did not choose to do it, would be forced to enclose his land against the ravages of his neighbor's stock.

Mr. Biddle, a few years since, in an address before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, stated that the cost of the fences in Philadelphia amounted to $ 100,000,000, and their annual expense he estimated at $10,000,000. A distinguished writer on National Wealth, says: "Strange as it may seem, the greatest investment in this country, the most costly production of human industry, is the common fences which enclose and divide the fields. No man dreams that when compared to the outlay of these unpretending monuments of human art, our cities and our towns, with all their wealth, are left far behind. In many places the fences have cost more than the fences and farms are worth. It is this enormous burden which keeps down the agricultural interest of this country, causing an untold expenditure, besides the loss of the land the fences occupy."

Estimating a chesnut post-and-rail fence to last 18 years, and including inside fencing and repairs, the *annual* tax to the farmer holding 150 acres, will be $ 130 to $140 and judging from present appearances, the tax is perpetual, and there seems but little hope of escape from it.

Did the intelligent farmer reflect a moment, and estimate the annual tax which his fences impose upon him, he would not rest till the system was abolished, or else the live hedge took the place of the present expensive fence of timber.

The system of compelling every landholder to enclose his property is peculiar to the United States, with only the exception of England, where the fence nuisance appears again under the form of the hedge; and although these hawthorn hedges, when they are well tended—and not half of them are so—are beautiful objects and answer all the purposes of protection against the inroads of cattle, still the public voice is beginning to cry out against them, because of the enormous amount of land required to support them. Each hedge is five or six feet wide at its base, and taking into account the amount of land they exhaust on either side, the whole space cannot be less than twelve or fourteen feet wide. When it is recollected that the divisions and subdivisions of land in England are very numerous, the amount of arable land abstracted from the purposes of agriculture is very great. It has been estimated at several million bushels of grain. [Plough, Loom, and Anvil.

☞ We are often asked whether hedges will not be better than other fences. Those who read the above will see some of the objections to planting a hedge in plain ground, where the land is to be cultivated on both sides. Yet there are many cases where hedges are not in the way; by the side of woods, brooks, &c.

But there is nothing equal to good stone wall on our New England farms. They are not limited to 10 or 20 years. They will stand for fifty, and may then be re-set with little cost. [Editor.

How to make a horse sure footed. A singular account of the manners of the ancients in the matter of breaking in their horses and rendering them sure-footed when galloping over the most irregular and dangerous grounds, is related by Vegetius. The Parthian horses were lighter and hardier than those of Cappadocians or Medes, and were the best war horses. A spot of dry level ground was selected, on which various troughs or boxes, filled with chalk or clay, were placed at irregular distances, and with much irregularity of surface and of height. Here the horses were taken for exercise, and they had many a stumble and many a fall as they galloped this strangely uneven course; but they gradually learned to lift their feet higher and to bend their knees better, and to step sometimes shorter and sometimes longer, as the ground required, until they could carry their riders with ease and safety over the most irregular and dangerous places. Then it was that the Parthians could fully put into practice their favorite manœuvre, and turn upon and destroy their unsuspecting foes. They were as formidable in flight as in attack, and would often turn on the back of the animal and pour on their pursuers a cloud of arrows that at once changed the fortune of the day.

The Railroad from Portland to Lewiston, is doing a very profitable business. The increase has been gradual and highly gratifying to those who have expended their money in building it. This is as it should be. The receipts for January were $5369,09, for Feb. $6384,93, and for March $9385,73.

Trees. The town of Exeter, in New Hampshire, is a remarkable pleasant spot—the more so in consequence of the many large and shreading elm and forest trees which are seen flourishing in the principal streets. But the people think, although much has heretofore been done, that much remains to be done, and have had meetings, appointed committees—working men—and taken hold of the work of transplanting trees in good earnest. The Exeter News Letter, in chronicling these public-spirited proceedings, a good example for other towns says:

"There have probably been 1500 trees transplanted in Exeter this season. Most of our streets have been lined with them. Should they live and flourish, in a few years the town will have occasion to be grateful for the prevailing fever of the season. The trees are principally elm and maple. A few pines and other mosquito hiding places have been occasionally set out by way of variety. The trees are well protected, and the disposition of the people is to protect, preserve and cherish them."

New York and Boston. The Atlas makes a comparison between the growth of New York and Boston in wealth since 1840. In seven years the increased value of real and personal estate in Boston was over $73,000,000. The assessed value being in 1847, $97,764,500 real and $64,595,500 personal, while in six years the decreased value in New York was more than $7,000,000; value of real estate in 1847 being $187,314,586, and $57,857,916 personal. In Boston the rates for 1848 swell the above amount to $ 100,403,200 real estate, and $67,-324,800 personal. The Atlas attributes the great gain of Boston over her rival to the railroads of Massachusetts, especially the Albany one.

The act for the preservation of useful Birds, passed by the late Legislature, extends the time in which it is made unlawful to kill woodcocks, snipes, larks, or robins, from the 4th of July to the 1st of August. The plover, curlew, coughbird or chicken bird can only be killed between April 20 and July 1, and birds on salt marshes from March 1 to July 1. Half of the penalty recovered for each violation of these provisions goes to the prosecutor, and the other half to the poor of the town where the offence shall be committed.

Homestead Exemption. Gov. Dana of Maine, recommends in his address the extension of he homestead exemption laws over that State.

Eggs that are to be used for puddings, custards, &c., should be nicely cleaned, before they are broken, with a cloth in strong vinegar. Then, if after being emptied of all but the white that always remains sticking to the inside, the shells are spread out and dried, they serve as well for clearing coffee, as isinglass, or any other substance generally used.

ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Cattle Show will be held at Salem, on Thursday, September, 27, 1849.

PREMIUMS OFFERED.

I. MANAGEMENT OF FARMS.

The Trustees, impressed with the belief that more useful information can be obtained by taking into view the management of farms entire, including lands, crops, stock, and all the appendages, with statements in detail in relation thereto, have concluded to offer the sum of *one hundred dollars* a year, in premiums not exceeding twenty-five dollars each; provided a sufficient number of meritorious claims shall be brought to the notice of the Committee.

REMARKS.

A Committee of seven will be appointed, whose duty it will be in the months of June and September, personally to inspect all such farms, within the County, as may be presented to their notice. It will be expected of all those who present farms, to present in writing such statements of facts as will show their true condition, and the improvements that have been made, within five years next preceding. These statements should be handed to the Committee on or before the first of November, and notice of intention to claim the premiums must be given to the Secretary, on or before the first of June, in the year in which the farms are examined. Any person desirous of having his farm inspected, without entering the same for a premium, may make application to the Secretary, and it will be viewed and reported upon by the Committee.

Committee for 1849.

Dean Robinson,	West Newbury.
James Stevens,	Andover.
Joseph How,	Methuen.
Andrew Dodge,	Wenham.
Horace Ware, Jr.	Salem.
Jeremiah Colman,	Newburyport.
John Stone, Jr,	Marblehead.

II. DAIRY.

1. For the best produce of butter on any farm within the County of Essex, from the 1st of June to the 9th of July, inclusive, in the present year, a sample not less than twenty-five pounds to be exhibited, with a particular statement of the number of cows, quantity of butter, method of making and preserving it, &c. &c.,

1st premium,	ten dollars.
2d premium,	eight dollars.
3d premium,	six dollars.

2. For the best produce of butter on any farm within the county of Essex, in the four months next following the 20th of May, the present year, a sample of not less than twenty-five pounds to be exhibited—*quantity* as well as *quality* to be taken into view; with a full account of the manner of feeding the cows, and the general management of the milk and butter,

1st premium,	ten dollars.
2d premium,	eight dollars.
3d premium,	six dollars.

3. For the best produce of new milk cheese, in proportion to the number of cows producing it, on any farm within the county, in the months of July, August and September, of the present year; a sample of not less than 50lbs. to be exhibited, with a statement in writing of the method of making and preserving the same,

1st premium,	ten dollars.
2d premium,	eight dollars.
3d premium,	six dollars.

Note. It will be observed that these premiums are offered for the *best produce on the farms*, and not simply for the best specimen exhibited. Claimants will therefore be required to be particular in keeping an account, and preparing a statement of the entire produce within the times mentioned. Each lot presented for premium must be numbered, but not marked; any public or known mark must be completely concealed, nor must the competitors be present at the examination.

III. TURNING IN CROPS AS A MANURE.

For the most satisfactory experiment of turning in crops as a manure, either *green* or *dry*, on not less than one acre of land, a detailed account of the whole process to be given in writing,

1st premium,	ten dollars.
2d premium,	five dollars.

IV. FOREST TREES.

1. For the best plantation of either of the following species of forest trees, viz: white oak, yellow oak, locust, birch, white ash, maple or walnut, not less than three years old, and not less than one thousand trees, twenty dollars.

2. For the best do. do. do. not less than six hundred trees, ten dollars.

Note. For an explanation of these premiums, see remarks former years.

THE FAY PREMIUMS FOR OAKS.

For the best plantation of oaks, chiefly of white and black or yellow oak, on not less than one acre of what is now pasture or waste land, raised from acorns planted the present Autumn, 1849, or the spring following, *one hundred dollars*, with the interest accruing thereon, to be awarded in 1854.

For the second best plantation, *fifty dollars*, provided there are twelve competitors.

In awarding these premiums, regard will be had to the value of the land as it now is, its increased value from the trees, the expense and skill exhibited in the cultivation, the promise of future growth, &c.

V. IMPROVING WET MEADOW OR SWAMP LANDS.

For the best conducted experiment in reclaiming wet meadow or swamp lands, on not less than one acre, the course of management and the produce, &c., for a period of two years, at least, to be detailed, with a statement of all incidental expense.

For the second best,	twenty dollars.
For the third best,	fifteen dollars.
For the fourth best,	ten dollars.

Colman's European Agriculture.

VI. PLOUGHING.

1. Double Teams. For the best performance in ploughing, at least one sixth of an acre, *seven* inches deep,

For the second best,	ten dollars.
For the third best,	eight dollars.
For the fourth best,	six dollars.
	four dollars.

2. Single Teams. For the best performance in ploughing, at least one eighth of an acre, *six* inches deep,

For the second best,	eight dollars.
For the third best,	six dollars.
	four dollars.
For the fourth best,	two dollars.

3. Horse Teams. For the best performance in ploughing, with horses,

For the second best,	eight dollars.
For the third best,	six dollars.
For the four best,	four dollars.
	two dollars.

Note. A team consisting of a horse and one pair of oxen will be considered a double team. No team or plough which has taken a premium of this Society will be entitled to another, except of a higher grade. The competitors for these premiums must be the owners of the team, and the same must be entered in the name of the owner. Those who intend to be competitors, must give notice to the Secretary, or his agent, on or before the Monday next previous to the Exhibition.

VII. EXPERIMENTS IN SUB-SOIL PLOUGHING.

For the most satisfactory experiment on not less than one acre of land, of the effect of sub-soil ploughing, to be determined by the difference of the value of the crops raised on equal portions of equally manured land of equal quality, one half of which, having been sub-soil ploughed, the other half ploughed in the usual manner. Statements of the depth of ploughing in each instance, together with all the particulars of culture, required,

1st premium,	fifteen dollars.
2d premium,	ten dollars.

VIII. IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

To the person who shall exhibit at the show any new or improved agricultural implement, the invention being his own, which shall, in the opinion of the Trustees merit a reward, a premium shall be given, not exceeding ten dollars.

IX. COMPARATIVE VALUE OF CROPS, AS FOOD FOR CATTLE.

1. For the most satisfactory experiment upon a stock of cattle, not less than four in number, in ascertaining the relative value of the different kinds of fodder used, with a statement in detail of the quantity and value of the same, as compared with English hay, the experiment to be made in the three winter months,

1st premium,	fifteen dollars.
2d premium,	ten dollars.

2. For the most satisfactory experiment, proving the comparative value of the crop of cultivated grasses, cut at different periods of their growth, whether they be worth more or less for feeding or fattening cattle, cut in the blossom, or when the seed is fully formed or when fully ripe, taken into view the effect of cutting these grasses at the different periods above mentioned, on the land itself and on subsequent crops, fifteen dollars.

These premiums are offered, to be paid whenever a meritorious claim is presented, and will be continued until awarded.

X. EXPERIMENTS ON MANURES.

1. For an exact and satisfactory experiment in the preparation and application of manures, either animal, vegetable or mineral, first premium, fifteen dollars.

2d premium,	ten dollars.
3d premium,	Colman's European Agriculture.

XI. FATTENING CATTLE AND SWINE.

For the most satisfactory experiment in feeding cattle or swine, with a statement in detail, of the process and the result,

1st premium,	ten dollars.
2d premium,	five dollars.

XII. CULTIVATION OF WHEAT, RYE, OATS, BARLEY, INDIAN CORN, &c.

1. For the best conducted experiment on *Wheat*, not less than twenty bushels to the acre, on not less than one acre, eight dollars.

2. For the best conducted experiment on *Rye*, not less than thirty bushels to the acre, on not less than one acre of land, eight dollars.

3. For the best conducted experiment on *Oats*, not less than fifty bushels to the acre, on not less than one acre of land, eight dollars.

4. For the best conducted experiment on *Barley*, not less than forty bushels to the acre, on not less than one acre of land, eight dollars.

5. For the best conducted experiment on *Indian Corn*, not less than eighty bushels to the acre,

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1849.

William Buckminster, Editor.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT MALDEN.

On Wednesday the arrangements for the second Centennial Celebration of the settlement of the town of Malden were carried out with entire success.

A procession was formed at ten o'clock, under Augustus L. Barrett, Chief Marshal, under escort of the Washington Light Infantry of Boston, Capt. Cassell, and consisting of the Fire department, in advance.

The Second Division, marshaled by J. C. Richardson, was composed of the Middlesex and Bay State Lodges of Odd Fellows, the School Committee, school children, and citizens generally.

The procession was a long one, in which were conspicuous the orator of the day, J. D. Green of Cambridge, with the President and officers of the day, the invited guests, among whom were the Mayors of Boston and Charlestown, and Mr. King, the Member of Congress from the district.

The procession did much fatigue duty through the streets, which had been admirably prepared by a shower of the preceding night. The day was a most charming one and all nature appeared in her loveliness. We marched, at length, to Bell Rock Pasture, a place of some notoriety, as on the top of one of the ledges the first bell was hung. This, as the orator told us, was before the town had built a house strong enough to hang a bell on. The bell was hung on the church in 1692.

A Platform was now erected, near the top of this rock, on which were seats to hold fifty people, and a canopy to shelter a part of those upon it. From this place Mr. Green delivered a quite interesting address to a very numerous audience, who surrounded the Platform and listened in admirable silence to the whole of it, though one hour and a half were occupied in its delivery.

He went into detail of the early incidents of the settlement of the town, which when incorporated in 1649 embraced within its limits Reading, Stoneham, a part of Medford, and several other towns,—and yet the early settlers thought they had not territory enough, and they petitioned the "Great and General Court" to grant them a tract on the Merrimac called Pennacook (now Concord, N. H.)

This was not granted—but a portion of the town of Shrewsbury and of the city of Worcester, were afterwards given to Malden, to console them, as is supposed, under the infliction of a grievous fine imposed on the inhabitants for daring to settle a minister without the consent of the established clergy, first had and obtained.

The speaker showed most fully that Malden was quite as patriotic at the time of the revolution as any of our towns, and that the numbers of warriors furnished was great in comparison with the numbers of the inhabitants. Malden was incorporated at a time when there were but about fifty incorporated towns in the whole State.

After the address was concluded, a Poem was delivered by Mr. Gilbert Haven, Jr., one of the inhabitants. There were several good hits in the Poem, but its extreme length distracted the memory so much that we are now unable to recite a line of it. The whole will probably be published, and we doubt not it will be read with much interest. The versification was good.

The dinner tables were set under a very extensive booth covered with sail cloth. The company was immense. Probably a thousand gentlemen and ladies were seated and fed in view of each other in this temporary dining hall. The dinner was good and well served. The meats were all set on cold, as they always should be for a large company.—They cannot be kept warm, and it is useless to try. Coffee was served to all, and the ice creams gave much satisfaction in this very first warm day of the season.

After dinner, thirteen regular toasts were given, the allusions in which were designed to call up speakers to give a response. Allusions to Boston called up Mayor Biglow and Lt. Gov. Armstrong. Allusions to Charlestown called up Mayor Warren; and notices of the Cochituate waters in Boston called up Deacon Moses Grant, to defend the use of cold water as a substitute for the "fire water" that comes in hogsheads.

Professions, trades, and occupations were named in turn, and among numerous puns there was considerable wit. But the puns upon names excited the loudest laughter. Mayor "Big-low" was found guilty of uttering a number of puns that day; he suggested that the river *Mystic* was at first called river *Mistake*, from the fact that the first explorers crossed over it in search of gold, but found none. He was repaid in his own coin.—A new toast was framed, calling Boston the funniest city that could be found under the rule of any mayor, "Big"-or-"low."

The mayor of Charlestown spoke of the colonies that his city had sent out,—one was sent over the Mystic and settled Malden,—the other was sent over Charles river and formed Boston village. He seemed to wish there should be no dangerous rivalry between these, the early offspring of the ancient city of Charlestown. Hon. D. P. King was called up in defence of the general government—but he chose "to confess and avoid" while he paid a handsome compliment to his Malden constituents. The editor of the Ploughman was expected to say something on the farming interest. He told the farmers of Malden he was glad their petition for *more land* was rejected. Farmers generally crave too much land. Farmers here are the real owners of the soil. They are not obliged to go to a Court of Chancery to get a lease renewed for twenty-one years. Leases here are *centennial* and renewable, not in an Irish court, but in heaven's High Chancery.

There was good music at the dinner table; and a humorous song was well sung. Good order was maintained through the day, and the many happy faces of males and females proved the interest that was taken in this celebration—pleasing to the inhabitants and to the numerous guests from the neighboring towns. The following original hymn written for the occasion by the Rev. S. Pratt, was sung by the band:

TUNE.—*North-Bend.*

Here echoed once the red man's song,
His council-fire gleamed bright,
He roamed the native woods along,
In all his conscious right.

Two hundred years have rolled away
Since here our fathers came;
And we their sons came here to-day
To celebrate their fame.

In days of yore these hills have rung
With sounds of martial fight,
And rolling clouds of smoke here hung
Above yon lofty height.

But thunder-clouds of war have passed,
And brightly on their van
The bow of promise seems to rest,
That pledge of good to man.

Chief, Indian, Sire and Heroes, they
Live only now in song;
The tide of time bears all away,
Nor can we tarry long.

God of the nations! in Thy sight
A thousand years are one—
Oh! here defend us by Thy might,
Then take us to thy Throne.

HAIL STORM. A severe storm of hail was felt at Abington on Wednesday afternoon. Hail stones as large as peas were found.

DEATH OF VALORUS P. COOLIDGE.

The reports in circulation that Coolidge (the murderer of Mathews) died in prison on Friday morning last, are confirmed. We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who was in Thomaston the day after his death, and who saw his corpse. He confirms, also, the statements made in relation to a plot, which Coolidge had projected, for the murder of Thomas Flint (the principal witness for the prosecution against him.) It seems that the officers of the State prison, who had allowed Coolidge the use of writing apparatus, suspected him of abusing his privileges, and on investigation, obtained possession of papers which disclosed a project on his part, fully detailed in writing, to employ one of the convicts, shortly to be liberated, to murder Flint and leave upon his person a forged confession of the murder of Mathews, &c.

The person to be employed to carry out this murderous project, was particularly instructed in the mode of accomplishing his object. After being liberated, he was to seek the acquaintance of Flint, feign to be sick and obtain prescriptions. From these he was to get a knowledge of Flint's handwriting so as to be able to counterfeit it.

When properly qualified for this part of the performance, he was to write a pretended confession to the effect that he (Flint) had murdered Mathews, and that driven by remorse in view of that crime and the additional one of having been the cause of the conviction of an innocent man, he had put an end to his own existence.—When thus prepared with the "confession," the employer was to procure an iron rod and wrap around it a silk handkerchief so that a blow from the same might leave no mark. With this he was to watch his opportunity and strike Flint on a particular portion of the skull, and stun him—then with *prussic acid*, he was to conclude the work of death, leaving the "confession" in the pocket of the victim and the phial which had contained the poison by his side. Among the details of instruction the employee was if possible to induce Flint to go from his home in North Anson to some distant town, in order that his friends might not get possession of the written "confession." If this part of the plan failed he was "to give him hell at home." Upon the promulgation of the fact of the death of Flint and of his horrible confession, the sympathies of the community were expected to be excited in behalf of the innocent man (Coolidge) in the prison, whose liberation therefrom would follow as a matter of course, and a splendid reward crown the efforts of the employee.

On discovering the evidences of Coolidge's design, the prisoner was at once removed from the vicinity of other convicts, among whom he had been permitted to move as a sort of waiter, and placed in solitary confinement. When charged with having abused his privileges in the use of stationery he stoutly denied it; but when shown the conclusive proofs, in his own handwriting, and assured that they would be published, he wilted as if struck with death. Within a few hours he died. When the keeper again entered his cell he was breathing his last. A post mortem examination disclosed to the surgeons no cause for his decease, and the judgment of persons is divided as to whether he died by the act of his own murderous hand, or from a fit, the result of mental agony.

It is expected that a full statement of the circumstances attending this affair will be made public by the officers of the prison. If they do not prove to the satisfaction of all those who lay claim to the largest philanthropy, that capital punishment should not be entirely abolished, they will, at least, demonstrate to all that the strongest prison walls afford no security against the perpetration of the most horrible designs upon human life, while a moral monster like Coolidge is allowed any sort of association with other criminals. [Augusta Age.

☞ There is a letter published in some of our city papers, purporting to be a confession of Flint, the witness against Coolidge, that he (Flint) committed the murder, and that Coolidge was innocent. It is said this letter of confession is in the hand writing of Coolidge—at any rate he at length confessed himself guilty of a plot to destroy Flint and induce the public to believe himself innocent.

This accomplice, a convict whose term had nearly expired, was to receive $1,000 for his services in slaughtering Flint. The accomplice was directed to send for Flint as a Physician, and to strike him a heavy blow on the back of his neck while he should be stooping to examine a pretended wound in the leg. Coolidge's directions were to wind a silk handkerchief around a short heavy bit of iron that no visible wound might appear. He was directed to administer prussic acid immediately, and leave a vial with some of it by his side to leave the impression that Flint had committed suicide. The accomplice was particularly directed to lay the neck of Flint across the round of a chair to account for the stroke of the iron on the neck.

The officers of the prison had given Coolidge much freedom within the walls, but as soon as they discovered his satanic purposes they confined him close. At first he stoutly denied having any secret correspondence or design to destroy Dr. Flint. But when the papers in his own hand writing were shown, he confessed his guilt—he was overcome with despair. He died soon after without the aid of any hang-man. On opening his body the surgeons could discover no cause for his sudden exit but the detection of his infernal plot. [Ed.

FORMS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It will be seen in another column that Drayton and Sears, who have long been on trial under a charge of enticing away negroes in Washington have had sentences passed upon them in the District court at Washington. Drayton's fine amounting to more than ten thousand dollars. An appeal from this judgment is claimed.—*Judgments* we ought to say—for there were 74 indictments made out by the Attorney and found by the Grand Jury, and 74 judgments.

The reason assigned for making 74 bills is that there were 74 slaves in the schooner Pearl, and a bill was drawn for each individual slave! Was this necessary? Was it not oppressive? Was it not designed to oppress?

We are told that the Government Attorney has an allowance of 10 dollars for each of the bills that he draws, and that by division of the case into 74 parts he multiplies his fees 74 fold. If this was done without necessity the Attorney ought to ride on a wooden rail, sharp edge up, in silk pantaloons. If the *law* requires a case to be so divided the Attorney should be excused and the law makers should take the rail.

It is the opinion of respectable legal gentlemen that there was no need of dividing this case into 74 parts and making 74 issues to be tried separately on this charge of enticing away a cargo of slaves. That it was done both to increase the fees of the Attorney and to oppress the accused as far as the law would permit. At any rate this course has been pursued at head quarters,—at the city of Washington,—under the noses of Members of Congress; a large majority of whom are elected in States called Free. Is it not time to abolish the traffic in slaves in the District of Columbia?

Steamship Hibernia, Capt. Stone, left East Boston on Wednesday, with the usual mail and forty passengers. Among them are Mr. Macready, Sir Allan McNab, and Capt. A. M. Brown of this city, who goes out to take command of packet-ship Anglo-American, of Mr. Train's Liverpool and Boston line.

EXECUTION OF GOODE. The sentence of the Law was executed in this case yesterday forenoon, about ten o'clock, in the Leverett Street jail-yard. The prisoner was quite feeble. It is said that he cut his arms with a piece of glass on Thursday night in bed, and had bled considerably. He was placed on the drop in a chair.—It was said he was unable to stand up. After being pinioned the white cap was drawn over his head, the drop fell and the prisoner expired with very slight struggles.

Rev. Messrs. King and Taylor were with the prisoner till late on Thursday night. He then appeared resigned to his fate and requested to be left alone. Yesterday morning prayers were made at the cell of the convict who seemed to manifest little interest in any thing around him.

Quite a number of persons assembled outside of the jail and some from the tops of houses &c. were voluntary spectators. We should think such a sight would be avoided by all who were not required to be there in obedience to the summons of the Law.

THE WEATHER, this spring, has puzzled all astronomers and witches. It cannot be called changeable, for it has been generally cold. The winds have come from the N. E. or N. W., and they have brought chilling accounts. Yet we have had hot days here. Single days of the very finest weather, though few and far between. Wednesday was a beauty; was not it? Wednesday and two or three days of earlier date proved that the *sun* has not yet lost his power. His heat has not even diminished since we first became acquainted with His Excellency.

What then is the cause of these cold days and nights? What changes the thermometer thirty degrees in the space of thirty minutes? Our distant readers are informed it is entirely owing to the fickle winds. "They blow where they list," as of old. Let us have a southerly wind and we warrant the sun will do his duty.

We predict a hot summer—a corn summer—*because* the sun is clear of spots or clouds, and *because* when the snows of Canada are melted the winds will be willing to turn and run that way as usual. Easterly and northerly winds never prevail in summer. Yesterday forenoon we had a little rain from the east. Farmers, dont despair of a corn summer.

POCKET BOOK LOST. A dark morocco pocket book was lost in Malden, on Wednesday the day of the celebration, with the name of Wm. Buckminster inside as the owner. It had no money in it or papers of any value but to the owner. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Ploughman office in this city.

☞ DR. CUMMINGS, so well and favorably known in this community as a skilful and eminently successful Dentist, has returned after an absence of two or three years, and located himself at 23 Tremont Row, opposite the new Museum. Dr. C's pleasing and gentlemanly address, united with his justly deserved reputation as a scientific and successful Dentist eminently entitle him to a large share of public patronage.

☞ The name of the robber of the Quincy Bank, recently arrested in New York, is said to be Bob Moore, an old offender. He was taken in Chatham St., dressed in a new suit, with a flashy gold chain, &c. $400 in gold were found on him. A quick return to the Quincy Bank—out only four days.

☞ Now planting is over be sure and look to your caterpillars. They are now killed with a tenth of the labor that will be required a fortnight later—now is the time.

☞ The Steamer Caroline has been placed on the Sound between New Haven and New York, to run in opposition to the railroad line. Fare, 75 cents.

☞ We would remind our readers that the Anniversary of the Boston Port Society will be held next Monday evening at Dr. Gannett's church. A very interesting meeting is expected.

☞ The Indian population of California is 16,930, and that of New Mexico 31,900.

One more left. One half blood yearling bull, of the North Devon breed, is for sale at the farm of the editor, in Framingham.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER EMPIRE ON THE HUDSON RIVER. At ten last Thursday night, this large steamboat was run into opposite Newburgh, by the small schooner *Noah Brown*.—She immediately commenced sinking, and rang her bell for assistance, which the *Rip Van Winkle*, Schuyler, master, instantly afforded, and took off 196 of her passengers. Seventeen dead bodies have since been found on board, and many are of opinion that when she is raised off the Fishkill Flats, where the greater part of her is now under water, other thirty or forty corpses will be found in her cabins.

A Coroner's Jury at Newburgh, sat on three of the bodies, and their verdict was:

That Eliza Noble, Isabella Carson and George L. Buckland came to their death by drowning on the wreck of the steamboat Empire, opposite the village of Newburgh, in said County, on the evening of May 17, 1840;

That the steamboat Empire was wrecked and sunk by coming in contact with the schooner Noah Brown, when said schooner was underway, beating to the south, on her westward tack, near the westward shore, with the wind blowing from the southwest:

That the night was not so dark as to render sculling or running of boats difficult; and that the Pilot and others on board the steamboat Empire discovered the schooner and saw her course when she was from 50 to 100 rods distance from the steamboat:

That the schooner pursued the ordinary course of vessels under like circumstances and is not chargeable with negligence or improper conduct.

And we are of opinion that it was the duty of the Pilot of the steamboat aforesaid, under the circumstances, to have run the said steamboat astern of the schooner, and that he might have done so had he attempted it in proper season, after he discovered the schooner:

Thus his omission to adopt this course was injudicious, indiscreet and highly censurable. [N. Y. Tribune.

☞ We learn from a writer in the Tribune that the Coroner's Jury were men of much respectability and talent. Twenty bodies only had been found by the last accounts. [Ed.

LATER FROM HAYTI. Dates from St. Domingo city are to the 5th May. The Haytien army was near that city, and that they and the Dominicans had had a severe battle, in which a great many were killed on both sides. The Dominicans were leaving for St. Thomas.

The Steamship California was expected to sail soon for Panama. She had a captain, mate, engineer, and three hands only, and would take $200,000 worth of gold to be re-shipped.

☞ Shuster, convicted of robbing the patent office of the government jewls, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS. It is said that nearly half the business part of the city has been destroyed by fire. A despatch of the 21st says:—

"The dreadful effects of the disastrous conflagration of Friday night are now beginning to be fully realized. Hundreds are reduced from opulence to beggary. Those of our citizens whose dwellings escaped the ravages of the flames have provided with a liberal hand for their suffering neighbors; but still many are unable to find comfortable shelter for their families. The suffering among the poorer classes is heartrendering. Families are divided and scattered all over the city. It is impossible to tell how many lives were lost—but it is supposed that at least twenty persons perished in the flames.

When the fire was discovered on board the White Cloud, it spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to check it, and the Edward Bates, lying alongside, was soon in flames.—The moorings of both boats were immediately cut, and an attempt made to get them out into the river, but the heat was so intense that it was found impossible to manage them, and they swung round among the other boats, setting them on fire. The boats were all so jammed together that they could not be got out in time to save them from the flames. The fire communicated to the piles of merchandize along the levee, and from thence to the stores and warehouses fronting on the levee. Every possible human effort was made to stay the flames. Houses were blown up and torn down, and after hours of unceasing toil the fire was confined to its boundaries.

The whole number of buildings destroyed is *four hundred and eighteen*. The bankers and brokers have opened temporary offices and resumed business. Since the fire the cholera has almost entirely disappeared."

THE NEW ORLEANS INUNDATION. The mail dates from New Orleans are not so late as the telegraphic accounts given on Monday. They confirm the statements that the planters had become discouraged and had withdrawn their negroes from the works at the crevasse above the city. A writer from the place to the Picayune, says—

"Mr. Dunbar (the engineer) is hard at work, and does all he can with the limited means left at his disposal. He has twice attempted to sink the hull of the old vessel, where the current is the strongest, with the view of breaking the force of the water, so as to allow him to repair the damage done on the night of the 11th. The vessel striking twice against the piles, must have greatly weakened them, and I fear that the waters will pass underneath the hull with such a force as to deepen considerably the channel and carry off the piles."

The Courier commands that all attempts to close the crevasse should cease, as nothing can be done now. It says of the operations—

"The piles were giving way, although driven 15 feet in the earth, and no one acquainted with the nature of those inbreaks of the Mississippi supposed that the crevasse would be stayed. This was evident from the moment the crevasse attained the width of 100 feet. The plan of confining and subduing a torrent like that by piles and planks and sand bags, is supremely absurd. The water which rushes over the falls from the levee, has the force of ten thousand horses. The earth into which the piles are driven is soft and elastic—and consequently incapable of sustaining them, with the planks and sand bags which they are intended to support, against so powerful a shock. We believe an instance cannot be adduced of a crevasse being stopped at a high stage of the river, after it had grown to the width of 100 feet.

In regard to the present crevasse at Sauve's plantation, it is plainly a waste of public resources to continue the attempt to stop it. The thing is deemed impracticable by those who are the best judges in such matters—we mean the old planters on the bank of the river, who have been habituated all the days of their lives to the sight of these irruptions of the water.—Better give it up at once. The labor hitherto expended upon it has all been useless. The danger yet to be apprehended from it cannot be much greater than it has been. Further attempts to stop it cannot mend the matter."

There was considerable suffering among the poor people, who had been driven out of their habitations. The intelligence from the break below the city, on the Algiers side, was very encouraging.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO. *Steamer California about to Sail*—$200,000 *in Gold on board.* Through the politeness of an officer of the United States Government on the Pacific, and from another source, the New York Tribune is in possession of advices from San Francisco to March 31, two days later than the last previously received. Our intelligence reached New York, by way of Mazatlan, the city of Mexico, and Vera Cruz.

The report of the extreme richness of the gold region is fully confirmed by our informant, whose expectations were far exceeded by the reality. He has in his possession a lump of the precious metal weighing twenty-one ounces troy. The gold region in California already poved, is 350 miles long by 60 broad.

The United States mail steamer California still lay at San Francisco, but the prospect of her getting off before long had greatly increased. She had on board her captain, mate, an engineer, and two or three hands and it was anticipated with the help of persons at San Francisco desirous to come down, a sufficient number of men to navigate her would soon be made up. She had on board $200,000 in gold, shipped to be brought to the United States.

[New York Tribune.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL WORTH. The announcement of the death of Gen. Worth fell upon his family, as they read it in the newspapers, with a frightful suddenness. It was altogether unexpected; as he had escaped all the perils and diseases of the Mexican war, it was hoped there was a lease of life for him, during the succeeding peace. But the death that spared him at Monterey, and in the heart of Mexico, met him in Texas. Gen. Worth has left in this city, at school, two interesting young ladies to mourn his loss, who are almost distracted. His wife is in Paterson, N. J. [New York Express.

THE NORTHERN RAILROAD. There was an exciting meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Railroad, at Concord, N. H., yesterday. Of 20,027 votes thrown for Directors, Mr. Nesmith, now President of the road, had 20,011. The ticket headed "*Economy and Reform*" succeeded. It was composed of the following gentlemen:—George W. Nesmith, of Franklin; John R. Brewer, of Boston; Francis N. Fisk, of Concord; George A. Kettell, of Charlestown; J. B. French, of Lowell; William J. Walker, of Boston; Timothy Kenrick, of Lebanon. [Courier.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. On Tuesday afternoon, as the Bridgewater special train from Boston was passing a road crossing in North-Bridgewater, two young men, from 18 to 22 years, sons of Elbridge Leach of North-Bridgewater, attempted to cross in front of the engine. The horse passed the railway in safety, but the engine struck the wheel of the carriage, in consequence of which one of them was cut to pieces, and died almost instantly; the other lived until about eleven o'clock.

ELOPEMENT. The Lewiston (Me.) Journal of Saturday says, that Rev. David L. Quinby of Lisbon has eloped with a Mrs. Lawrence of Wayne. He leaves a wife and three children—she a husband and three little ones, to mourn their loss. He belonged to the Methodist denomination.

TREMENDOUS FIRE IN CHINA. News has reached Canton, says the China Mail of the 8th of February, of a great fire at Kwai-lam, the capital of Kwangse province. It is said that upwards of four thousand houses and shops have been destroyed, including the Ya-mun, or offices of the Viceroy. Many people have perished.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR AND MASSACHUSETTS.—The following correspondence is in consequence of the unanimous invitation of the Legislature, at its late session, desiring President Taylor to visit Massachusetts during the summer:—

PITTSFIELD, May 5, 1849.

SIR,—The Legislature of Massachusetts, at its recent session, understanding that you had in contemplation a visit to a neighboring state, during the coming season, passed resolves in which I am "requested to invite you to extend your visit to this Commonwealth, and to tender to you the hospitalities and respectful congratulations of the state." It gives me great pleasure to be constituted the medium of officially making known to you the unanimous wish of the Legislature, that you would honor the Commonwealth with a visit, and give to her citizens an opportunity of manifesting to you, as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, that respect which is due to your exalted station, and which they have heretofore shown to several of your distinguished predecessors in that high office.

If the opportunity can be given them, whilst they honor the President of the United States, their regard and admiration for the uprightness and purity of your private character, will secure from all classes of our citizens, an open, sincere and cordial hospitality, and a hearty welcome.

In presenting to you this official invitation of the Legislature, whose members I am sure in this proceeding, truly represented the wishes and will of their constituents, allow me, sir, personally to express the earnest hope, that your public engagement, and your individual inclination will permit you to gratify the universal desire of the people of Massachusetts to see you among them before the next meeting of Congress.

I herewith transmit to you a copy of the resolves of the Legislature. With great respect, I am truly yours, GEO. N. BRIGGS.

To Z. TAYLOR, President United States.

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1849.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's communication of the 5th inst, transmitting the resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts, inviting me to visit that Commonwealth during the current year.

I beg leave to present my warmest thanks to the Legislature, for the high honor of the invitation, and to say that I shall be proud to accept, if my official engagements will permit. It will afford me the highest gratification to visit a state so distinguished for her devotion to the cause of liberty, and for the cultivation of the ennobling arts of peace.

Please accept my acknowledgments for the manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the resolves of the Legislature, and the assurance of high regard with which I remain, your Excellency's friend, and obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR.

His Excellency, GEO. N. BRIGGS, Governor of Massachusetts, Pittsfield, Mass.

FIRES. At Bellows Falls, Vt. a most disastrous fire took place on Sunday last. It broke out from the roof of the house occupied by Henry H. Baxter, the contractor of the Rutland railroad. The house and nearly all it contained was burnt to the ground. The flames communicated to the barn, in which was a large number of horses; also to the house of Dr. Robbins, next door. The horses escaped, but the two houses, with all the out-buildings, were totally destroyed.

At Trenton, Schuykill County, Pa., the iron foundry and machine shop of Umboltz & Hance, were destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss from $8000 to $10,000. No insurance.

At Plainville, Ct., the planing mill formerly belonging to Carter & Hill, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon last, with property to the amount of $12,000. Insured for $8000.

At Princeton, Massachusetts, an Saturday afternoon last (as we learn by a correspondent,) the great barn of Dr. W. N. Boylston, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were mastered, however, after an hours exertion, in time to prevent a sad destruction of property; there being a dozen oxen in the stalls, besides immense quantities of hay, farming implements, &c. This barn is believed to be the largest in Massachusetts—being one hundred and sixty feet in length. The loss proved to be trifling—some sixty or seventy dollars. Insured at Worcester.

At Haverhill, on Thursday noon, a fire broke out in the store of W. N. & S. Kimball, and before it could be extinguished, store and goods were damaged to an amount of from $500 to $1000. Insured at Hartford.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS. The old gossip concerning the retirement of Mr Clayton from the State Department, and his probable acceptance of the mission to England, has been revived. I am informed by a personal and intimate friend of Mr Clayton that it is altogether without foundation. Since Mr Lawrence of Massachusetts declined a seat in the cabinet, it is believed that there never has been any reason to doubt that the first on the list of diplomatic appointments would be tendered to him, and that if so tendered it would be accepted. It has probably been also settled that the Hon. W. C. Rives of Virginia shall be sent to France, and that it is upon this basis that the programme of the diplomatic arrangements for the next four years has been framed. It is presumed that the Russian mission will be offered to a distinguished citizen of New York. [Washington Correspondent Commercial Advertiser.

POLICE COURT. J. Miller and J. Kelley, who were sentenced to the house of correction, some weeks ago for intemperance, were brought before Judge Cushing, yesterday, and upon the certificate of a physician, that they were insane, were transferred to the Insane Hospital. John Burdett was complained of by his widowed mother, as being a disobedient boy, and was sent to the State Reform School; Matthew Sherlock, for stealing silver forks in an oyster shop, was ordered to pay a fine or go to the house of correction. Astor McKenney, one of the rioters of Sunday night, was brought up, but the principal witness against him being too sick, his examination was postponed.

POLICE COURT. Ann Connolly, a young Irish woman, was brought before Justice Cushing this morning for stealing $26 from Norah Lynch, a female occupying the same house with the prisoner in Hamilton street. The money was found after a close search, sewed up in Ann's petticoat. She was committed for trial in default of bail in the sum of $100.

An Irish lad, named O'Rouke, was brought up, charged with stealing a pair of boots and a handkerchief, to which he pleaded guilty. A fine of $5 and costs was imposed. [Mail.

THE PINE TREE INSECT. We have already mentioned that the insect which proved so destructive to the pine forests of North Carolina last year, has again made its appearance. The Wilmington Chronicle says—"We have recently, to our very great gratification, been informed, that the snow of the middle of last month had the effect, as is supposed, of checking the evil to a great degree, and, in conjunction with another cause, will, it is generally supposed, arrest it altogether. This may seem a strange statement, but it is, as we are assured by men of veracity, strictly true."

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 22d inst, Mr John Welch to Miss Lydia A. Gould.

3d inst, Mr Lyman Allen of West Springfield to Miss Mehitable Peters Faulkner.

23d inst, at Pine Street Church, by Rev Mr Dexter, Mr Benjamin H. Waite of New Bedford, to Miss Martha J., daughter of Luther Blodgett, Esq., of this city.

In Cambridge, 17th inst, Mr J. C. Rainsford Farrington of Boston to Miss Elmira, daughter of George Coolidge, Esq., of C.

In East Cambridge, 22d inst, by Rev Dr Ingersol, Mr Henry D. Morse of Dorchester to Miss Ann Elizabeth Hayden, daughter of E. Hayden, Esq.

In Medford, 16th inst, Mr Henry Jones to Miss Mary Sampson; Mr William Burrill to Miss Mary Keen; Mr James P. Sampson to Miss Lucy Stetson—all of Medford.

In Woburn, 15th inst, Mr Levi Cook to Miss Harriet Buckman.

22d inst, Calvin L. Parker, Esq., of Boston to Miss Adaline A. Richardson of Woburn.

In Hingham, 20th inst, Mr Laban L. Gardner of Boston to Miss Catherine Burrill of H.

In Canton, 17th inst, Mr E. S. Mulliken of Roxbury to Mary A., eldest daughter of Elisha Horton, formerly of Boston.

In Leicester, 17th inst, Mr Burritt A. Smith, Assistant Principal of Leicester Academy to Miss Mary G. Colburn.

In Ipswich, 14th inst, by Rev Mr Fitz, Gen Solomon Low of Boxford to Mrs Martha Merriam of Topsfield.

In Portland, 20th inst, Mr J. R. Eastman of Boston to Miss Eliza Ann Quimby of Westbrook; 22d, Mr John A. Wheelock of Boston to Miss Charlotte B., daughter of John A. Balkam, Esq., of Portland.

In Fall River, 15th inst, John S. Holmes, Esq., of Boston to Mrs Minerva C. Durfee of F. R.

In Providence, 21st inst, Mr Thomas Whitaker to Mrs Mary B. Haverty, both of Boston.

17th inst, Mr William H. Low of Boston to Miss Elizabeth E. Kinsley of Providence.

In Woonsocket, R. I., 13th inst, Mr John S. Siewart to Miss Martha E. Hill, both of Milford, Mass.; Mr John Holland to Miss Caroline Buxton, both of East Douglass, Mass.; 16th, Mr Charles D. Wild to Miss Mary Kirkman, both of Waterford.

DEATHS.

In this city, 18th inst, of consumption, Elizabeth Tilden, eldest daughter of Mr James Dalton, 29.

19th inst, John J. Spooner, 25.

20th inst, George Henry, son of Eben Trescott, Esq., 28.

19th inst, Elizabeth Oliver, relict of the late Ebenezer Oliver, 77.

21st inst, Benjamin W. Blanchard, 14; George William, only son of Amos A. and Cordelia H. Daniels, 8 mos and 24 days.

In Roxbury, 29th inst, Abbott Augustus Hilbert, son of Anthony Hilbert, 7 yrs.

In Cambridge, 22d inst, Mrs Experience D. Hyde, wife of Jonathan Hyde, and daughter of the late Mr Jose Dana, 55.

In Milton, 23d inst, Mrs Polly Read, wife of Thomas Read, 69.

In Neponset Village, 21st inst, Mrs Ann, Wife of Mr Otis Wright, 45.

In Waltham, 19th inst, Emilie, only child of George W. and Adaline A. Francis, 2½ yrs.

In Georgetown, Mass., James Henry, only son of Mr James M. Streeter, 3 yrs 7 mos—former y of Boston.

In Essex, 4th inst, Capt Timothy Starkey, 84—a soldier of the revolution.

In Sherburne, of lung fever, 19th inst, Mrs Beulah, wife of Andrew Bullard, Esq., 62.

In Gloucester, 20th inst, suddenly, Mr George Gogswell, 32.

In Wiscasset, 18th inst, Mrs Joanna Adams, formerly of Danvers, 85.

In Tyngsboro', 20th inst, Dr Augustus Pierce, 47—a native of New Salem Salem, and a graduate at Harvard University in the class of 1820.

In Pembroke, 21st inst, Alden Briggs, Esq., 86.

In Amherst, Mass., 19th inst, Peter Jackson. He was born on the passage from Africa, was slave to a Dutchman in Kinderhook, N. Y., and obtained his liberty by running away from his master. His age, as calculated by his neighbors, from his recollections of the old French war, and as inscribed on his coffin plate presented by them, was 122.

In Saco, Me., 7th inst, Mrs Richardson, widow of Mr Nathaniel Richardson, 101 yrs 11 mos.

In Washington city, on Monday last, very suddenly, John Stark, Esq., eldest son of Samuel Newell, Esq., of Cambridge, 39.

In New Orleans, 12th inst, Capt James P. Ross—a native of Westerly, R. I.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, for the week ending on May 19th, 65.

Males 30. Females 65.

Causes—Consumption 9; measles 9; scarlet fever 11; lung do 3; typhus do 2; inflammation of lungs 2; do bowels 2; accidental 3; erysipelas 4; child bed 2; marasmus, scrofula, throat distemper, dropsy on brain, cholera infantum, convulsions, dysentery, debility, whooping cough, old age, bronchitis, paralysis, drowned, unknown, disease of the brain, inflammation of brain, teething, infantile—1 each.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing May 27.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon sets.	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	4 29	7 26	m'rn	14 57
MONDAY.	4 29	7 27	0 17	14 58
TUESDAY.	4 28	7 27	0 51	14 59
WEDNESDAY.	4 27	7 28	1 26	15 1
THURSDAY.	4 26	7 29	1 52	15 3
FRIDAY.	4 26	7 30	2 25	15 4
SATURDAY.	4 25	7 31	2 50	15 6

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—The demand is moderate, with a good supply; sales of Pots at 5¼a5¾c; and Pearls 5¾c per lb, cash.

COAL—There have been some considerable arrivals from the Provinces, most of which had been previously sold; two cargoes of Pictou sold at $6,25 per chaldron, 4 mos; another, to be discharged above the bridges at 6,12½ per chaldron, cash; Anthracite is in steady demand, by retail, at $6 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—The stock is considerably reduced, and prices continue firm, but there have been no important transactions the past week; sales of 500 bags St Domingo at 6a6½c; 200 do Java 8a9c; 100 do Porto Cabello at 7c; a lot of 40 do Rio, ordinary, at 6¾c per lb, 6 mos.

FISH—The market for Codfish remains about the same as last week; sales of large Cod at $2,37½a2,62½ loose, and 2,87½ packed; small 1,50 loose; 1500 qls packed 1,87½ per qtl—but few in the market; Hake and Haddock 1a1.25 per qtl, loose; for Mackerel the market continues firm with a reduced supply; sales of No 1 at 10a10,25; No 2 5,25a5,50; No 3 2,50 per bl, cash; No 1 English 9,25; No 2 4,75; No 3 $3 per bl in bond; sales of 80 tierces No 1 Pickled Salmon at 18,50 per tierce, cash; new Alewives 3,50 per bl, cash.

HAY—There is a good demand; Eastern sells at 10, 50a11 per ton, cash.

HIDES—There continues to be a fair demand at rather reduced prices; sales of 1500 Buenos Ayres dry at supposed 9½c; 12,000 do at something under 10c; 4000 wet salted do at 5½c; 1000 Western Kips, wet salted, at a shade under 7c; 500 New Orleans, light and handsome at 7¼c per lb; 59 bales light Calcutta Cow, for export, 65a75c each, 6 mos.

HOPS—Small sales to the trade at 8c per lb, cash, market very dull.

LEATHER—There is a good demand and prices are firm; sales of New York sole, light and middle weights at 16a17c per lb.

LIME—Sales of Thomaston at 75a78c per cask,—cash.

METALS—Sales of sheathing Copper at 21¼c for heavy, and 22c for light; English and American yellow sheathing metal at 18c per lb, 6 mos; for Iron the market is dull, and prices are tending downwards; sales of Scotch Pig, Gartsherrie brand at $23 per ton, 6 mos; to arrive it is offered at 22a23 per ton, 6 mos;—Nails are in good demand, and sell readily at 4a4¼c per lb, 6 mos; there is no Lead in first hands; to arrive it is held at 5c per lb, cash, but buyers do not offer quite that sum.

MOLASSES—There was rather more firmness in the market last week, and some holders were asking some advance, but recent large arrivals have again depressed the market; about 500 hhds Cuba sweet were sold at 19c, but subsequently sales have been made at 18½c; 200 hhds Remedias Muscovado, prime quality, sold at 24c per gal, 6 mos; of distilling qualities, a lot of ordinary Cuba sold at 18c per gal, 6 mos; and several lots since at the same price.

PROVISIONS—For Pork there has been a good demand, and prices are well sustained; sales of prime at 9,59, mess 10,50a11; clear $12, and extra clear 12, 50a13 per bl, 4 mos; Beef continues firm, with a fair demand and not a large stock; sales of Western mess at $13; Eastern 12a12,50 per bl, 4 mos; Lard is in better demand and prices are improving; sales in bls at 7a7½c, and kegs at 8c per lb, 4 mos; 100 bls sold at 7c per lb, cash; Hams

ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[Continued from first page.]

XIV. FRUIT TREES.

1. For the best apple orchard, not less than seventy-five trees, which shall have been planted or set out since the year 1845, and shall be in the best thriving state in 1849, first premium ..... ten dollars.
2d premium, ... eight dollars.
3d premium, ... four dollars.

2. For the best engrafted or budded pear trees, not less than twenty-five trees, set out since the year 1845, and in the best thriving state in the autumn of 1849, first premium, ... ten dollars.
2d premium, ... five dollars.

3. For the most satisfactory experiment in the renovation of old apple trees, not less than twenty five on any one farm, which being reclaimed, shall in 1854 be in a fine productive state, first premium, ... fifteen dollars.
2d premium, ... ten dollars.

XV. INTRODUCTION OF NEW FRUITS.

For the best new seedling variety of winter apples in point of decidedly superior quality, one dozen specimens to be exhibited, together with a history of its origin, a description of its growth, and the bearing character of the tree, ... first premium, ... ten dollars.
2d premium, ... five dollars.

For a new variety of native or seedling grape, of decidedly superior quality, ripening in this County, in the latter part of the middle of September, prolific and suitable for the table, ... first premium, ... fifty dollars.
2d premium, ... twenty-five dollars.

XVI. CRANBERRIES.

For the best experiment in the cultivation of the cranberry, at least two summers, on not less than half an acre of land, the quantity, quality and expense of culture being taken into consideration, to be paid in 1849 or 1850, ... fifteen dollars.

For the best experiment do. on not less than one quarter of an acre of land, ... ten dollars.

For the best do. do. on not less than two rods of land, ... five dollars.

XVII. EXTERMINATING WEEDS.

For the best practical experiment on exterminating wood sorrel, (*oxalis Acetosella.*) Canada thistles, and other weeds or plants destructive to the value of pasture lands, ... fifteen dollars.

For the second best, ... ten dollars.

XVIII. DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of carpeting, a yard wide, and not less than twenty yards to be exhibited, ... five dollars.

For the second best do. ..... three dollars.

For the best piece of stair carpeting, not less than twenty yards to be exhibited, ... three dollars.

For the best straw or grass bonnet, ... five dollars.

For the second best do. ..... three dollars.

For the best wrought hearth rug having regard both to the quality of the work and the expense of the material ..... three dollars.

For the second best do. ..... two dollars.

For the best piece of woollen cloth, seven-eighths of a yard wide, and twenty yards in quantity, ... five dollars.

For the second best do. ..... three dollars.

For the best piece of flannel, a yard wide, and twenty yards in quantity, ... four dollars.

For the second best do, ... two dollars.

For the best wrought woollen hose, not less than four pair, ... two dollars.

For the second best do. ..... one dollar.

For Men's best half hose, not less than four pair, ... two dollars.

For the best silk hose, not less than three pair, ... two dollars.

For the best piece of linen cloth, not less than twenty yards, ... four dollars.

For the second best do. ..... two dollars.

For the best piece of linen diaper, not less than twenty yards, ... four dollars.

For the second best do. ..... two dollars.

For the best wrought counterpane, having regard to the quality and expense of the materials, ... four dollars.

For the second best do. ..... two dollars.

For the best specimen of wrought lace, ... three dollars.

For the second best do. ..... two dollars.

For the best specimen of work performed by a child under twelve years of age, exhibiting industry and ingenuity, ... three dollars.

For the second best do. ..... two dollars.

For the best pair of thick boots, ... three dollars.

For the second best do. ..... two dollars.

For the best pair calf-skin thin boots, ... four dollars.

For the second best do. ..... two dollars.

For the best pair thick brogan shoes ..... two dollars.

For the best pair of calf skin shoes, ... two dollars.

For the best pair of ladies' walking shoes, ... two dollars.

For the best pair of ladies' kid or morocco slippers, ... one dollar.

For the best specimen of shell combs, not less than three inches, ... five dollars.

For the best specimen of horn combs, not less than three inches, ... three dollars.

And should other articles of domestic manufacture be exhibited, worthy of attention, a proper notice will be taken of them, and suitable gratuities awarded. The whole amount not to exceed one hundred dollars. *But no premium or gratuity will be awarded for any article manufactured previous to the last Exhibition of the Society.* Manufacturing companies will not be considered as competitors for premiums or entitled to gratuities; but they are invited to present their fabrics for exhibition.

XIX. FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Convenient rooms will be provided for the exhibition of fruits and flowers, and committees will be appointed to examine and report on such as may be presented. Any one may present, is requested to furnish a minute in writing, of the name of the owner, and description of the article presented. The committees will be instructed to recommend such gratuities as the articles may seem to merit, not exceeding in amount the sum of fifty dollars.

XX. ESSAYS.

For an essay on any subject connected with agriculture, which may be considered by the Trustees worthy of publication, ... ten dollars.

NOTE.—The Essays must be transmitted to the Secretary by the 1st of November, with a sealed envelope containing the name of their author respectively; which shall not be opened by the Committee, nor shall the name be known to them, until they shall have decided on the merits of the Essays.

GENERAL RULES.

All claims for premiums, to be awarded on the day of exhibition, must be entered with the Secretary of the Society, or his agent, on or before 9 o'clock A. M., of that day.

All other claims for premiums, must be handed or forwarded to the Secretary, in writing.

Any person, not a member of the Society, receiving an award of ten dollars or upwards, will be entitled to receive a certificate of membership; for which three dollars of the award will be retained to increase the funds of the Society.

All premiums awarded, the payment of which is not demanded of the Treasurer within ONE YEAR from the day of the exhibition, will be considered as given to increase the funds of the Society.

Animal or object for which a premium has heretofore been awarded by the Society, will be entitled to another premium, unless it be of a higher order, or for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded. And no animal or object will be entered to compete with one previously awarded.

No person will be entitled to receive a premium, unless he complies with the conditions on which the premiums are offered; and gives notice as required, of his intention to claim the same.

No gratuities will be awarded, except for domestic manufactures and for fruits and flowers, unless specially moved by the Trustees.

It is to be understood that all subjects for which premiums are offered, are to be distinctly understood, that the Trustees reserve to themselves the right of judging of the QUALITY of the animal or article offered; and that no premiums will be awarded, unless the objects of them are of a degree of excellence worthy of premiums.

By order of the Trustees,
ALLEN W. DODGE, *Secretary.*

January, 1849.

EXECUTIONS. The last hanging in Boston was in 1835, when Crockett and Russell were executed in Leverett street, for arson committed in South street, whereby a building occupied by a large number of Irish families was set on fire, endangering numerous lives. The previous execution was that of the six pirates of the brig Mexican, who were tried for piracy on the high seas, committed on board the brig Mexican, on the coast of Africa. Among the pirates was one Capt. Gibben, Manuel Garcia, Ruiz, and Porter. Bernard de Soto, mate, it will be recollected, was pardoned, having saved several lives from shipwreck.

RUNAWAY MATCH AND DEATH. A colored girl, accompanied by a white woman, who had lived together from the northern part of the State, arrived at Cincinatti on the 10th instant, were both seized with cholera on the 17th, and both died and were buried in one grave on the same day. A sad finale to a strange elopement.

A fire broke out at Haverhill, on Thursday, soon after the workmen had left for dinner, in a building occupied by W. N. & J. Kimball, shoe dealers. The building was nearly all burnt inside; and the stock destroyed by fire and water.

A VAGRANT. A cripple, very much deformed, and apparently in a state of great destitution, says the Salem Register, has been soliciting charity of our citizens within a few weeks past. Having quite recently been complained of, and taken into custody as a vagrant, an examination took place, and he was found to be in possession of *one hundred and twenty five dollars* in change, which he had succeeded in collecting.

LATER ACCOUNTS FROM CALIFORNIA. The Tribune has dates from San Francisco to the 31st March. The gold region of California is reported to be three hundred and fifty miles long, and sixty broad.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. The inauguration of President Sparks at Harvard University, will take place on the 20th June, with the usual ceremonies.

NAVAL. The U. S. store-ship Lexington arrived at Rio Janeiro from San Francisco on the 9th inst. and would sail for New York on the 15th. She had a large amount of gold.

THE CHOLERA. Our government are fortifying the city against the cholera; and should it visit Boston we have reason to hope that its effects will be crippled by the precautionary and sanitary measures adopted by the Mayor and Aldermen yesterday afternoon, which will be found in our report of their doings elsewhere. A communication was received from the Board of Consulting Physicians, recommending, in view of the possible occurrence of the cholera in the city, 1st, that a suitable building be procured, to be used as a Cholera Hospital; 2d, that a Board of Consulting Physicians be appointed to attend the said Hospital, and see that attendants, apparatus, &c., be provided and arranged; 3d, that an arrangement be made by which all common sewers shall be cleared out at one time, by pouring in water, and that for the attainment of this object, a day and an hour be fixed, once in every week, when all those who take the Aqueduct water should be desired to open the water pipes, and all those who are not so provided, should at the same time cause their pumps to be worked for the space of one hour, or such time as the Mayor and Aldermen may think requisite. Also, that their report on the prevention of Cholera, prepared last year be republished.

This document was acted upon by the Board of Aldermen and sent down for concurrence.
[Courier.

CRIMINAL COURT. Yesterday, Mr. Key entered a *nolle prosequi*, in the forty-one larceny indictment cases against Daniel Drayton, who had been tried and acquitted on two for the same alleged offence. This individual, together with Sears, was also brought to trial on the charge of transporting 74 slaves, the property of citizens of this District—those who were taken away in the schooner Pearl in April 1848. There were 74 indictments against each of them. A jury was empanelled, and after proceedings of counsel on both aide, the cases *en masse* were submitted to it. Having retired the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced Drayton, to pay a fine in each case, (the seventy-four) of $210; and Sears (who was considered less guilty) a fine in each case of $100. The Judge, in the course of his remarks, said that the instigators were behind the scenes under the garb of philanthropy, and ought to be punished.

An appeal will be made by the Circuit Court, as in the first instance. [Washington Whig of Saturday.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Sarah B. Stearns, wife of Stiles Stearns, formerly of Holden, was instantly killed on Tuesday last. She was returning from Millbury with her husband, and when near Fox & Rice's factory, on Green Street, their horse was frightened by another running against him. He ran, and deceased inconsiderately leaped from the wagon. The horse brought up against the Providence R. R. Station. The husband immediately returned to see what had become of his wife, and found her on the spot where she jumped out, with her neck broken by the fall. They resided on Winter Street, and were within fifty or sixty rods of their home when the accident happened. The deceased was 48 years of age. Her funeral will be at the vestry of the 2d Baptist Society, on Pleasant Street, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

This sad accident affords another warning that it is always safer if a horse runs, to remain in the carriage, than to attempt an escape. In this instance if the deceased had remained in the carriage, she would have escaped without injury. We learn that her husband attempted to keep her in the carriage but without accomplishing his purpose. [Worcester Spy.

LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO. A slip from the *Journal* office, this morning, gives the following extract of a letter from San Francisco, dated March 31st, nine days later than previous accounts:

"I have seen a letter from San Francisco to 31st of March, nine days later than previous advices, which confirms the fullest accounts we have had. The letter (from a government officer) says: 'I found the gold region to be every thing I expected. It is richer than thought or reputed to be. I have a piece of pure gold weighing 21 ounces myself. The stratum in which the gold is found is in all respects similar to that of Quita Vaca in Senora, which has yielded so much; but the extent is 300 miles long by 90 broad, already known.'

"The California was still at San Francisco, but would leave soon. She would be manned by an amateur crew, probably. She had $200,000 in gold, on board."

BURGLARY IN BROOKLINE. Yesterday, about 5 P. M. two men were observed prowling about the lands and barn of Mr. John Howe, Brookline. On being noticed by Mr. Howe's son, they made off with themselves, and nothing more was heard of them until about 1 o'clock this morning, when the son heard a window open on the lower part of the house. He opened his door and distinctly heard steps below, at which he went and awoke his father and his man, and after preparing themselves with arms, the son went below and finding the front door open he at once called the others down, which alarmed the robbers, and one passed distinctly in front of him, out of the door; but before the son could get a good sight at him he made off.

They then went to the barn, to see if all was safe there, when another man rushed out of the barn, and when about six feet off, the son fired at him, and for the moment supposed he had him, as he was distinctly seen to falter. Thereupon, Mr. H. junior immediatdly snapped the other barrel of his pistol, but unfortunately it hung fire, and the robber made off. On examining the barn, it was found that the robbers had taken all the harnesses and tied them up in blankets, and had taken the horse from his stall ready for a start. The doors of the house were opened back and front, and several windows opened, to multiply the chances of escape. The robbers had taken the precaution in the afternoon to poison a favorite dog; but this was fortunately discovered in time to save his life. [Transcript.

LOVE OF FINERY. A rosy-cheeked Irish lass, named Catharine Keefe, who had fallen a victim to this passion, was brought before Justice Cushing this morning. She had stolen from Mary Welch, a lady of her acquaintance, $30 in money, with which she immediately proceeded to adorn herself with a new bonnet and shawl of fashionable styles, and also bestowed a gold ring upon her "unengaged finger." She likewise patronized a dentist for some operations on her teeth, and a daguerrotype artist for her miniature, when she was arrested in her career by an officer. In default of bail in $100, she was committed to answer for the larceny at the Municipal Court in June.

WOODS ON FIRE. About eight o'clock on Sunday night, the woods upon an island on Charles River, a little above Waltham village, and opposite Auburndale, Newton, were discovered to be on fire. No effort was made to extinguish the flames, which burned steadily until about four o'clock yesterday morning. Much valuable timber was consumed. The island is owned, as we understand, by Mr. Brackett of Newton and Mr. John Richardson of Watertown. The fire presented a grand spectacle, and the banks of the river were lined with spectators.

THE ESCAPED CONVICT. The Barnstable Patriot states that Phillips, the State Prison convict who so adroitly escaped from the Warden and City Marshal of Charlestown, by tumbling them into a pit of their own digging, at Barnstable, has been seen upon the Marshpee plantation, among the Indians.

The Company which started from Jeffersonville for California have met with a sad fate. Advices have been received that nearly all of them were taken with cholera, which proved fatal to twelve. Most of the surviving members are returning home. [Louisville Courier.

The Dover Enquirer says there has not been a death in that town since the, 20th of April, a period of more than four weeks, which is remarkable for a town having 10,000 inhabitants.

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. In the last number of the Boston Medical Journal, there appeared an interesting article on a new method of applying Artificial Teeth by atmospheric pressure, invented by Dr. W. T. G. Morton of this city. The conductors of that Journal thus refer to it:

"Those who are interested in the onward progress of the mechanical part of dentistry, will read the communication from Dr. Morton, in the Journal of to-day, with much satisfaction. We recently examined a specimen of the beautiful philosophical contrivance referred to, by which a plate, fitted to the roof of the mouth, actually sustained a weight of ten pounds, by the mere pressure of the atmosphere. If it is an old principle, it is certainly a very admirable one, which in this particular application commends itself at sight. If our operators would obviate the swaying, sliding movement which the tongue, in an imperfect cast of the region, gives to an upper set of artificial teeth, they would at once be influenced by the suggestions contained in this article. Dr. Morton deserves the thanks of practitioners and the public for this improvement in the practice of dentistry."

The publisher of this paper would bear testimony to the successful operation of this invention, having on a recent occasion tried with his own hands to remove one of these plates, and found himself unable to do it without applying more strength than he deemed prudent, though requested so to do. The opinion of the conductors of the Medical Journal, as to the importance of this invention will be confirmed by the following quotation from a letter lately received by the proprietor of the Christian Register from a highly respectable gentleman in Vermont, to whose wife a set was applied.

The manner of fiting gold plates for the insertion of teeth by Dr. Morton, as witnessed by you the other day, was recently put to a very severe test. A staple was soldered to the plate before it was inserted in the mouth, and the following weights were raised upon the patient's erecting the head, after a string had connected them together, without detatching it from the jaw. First 1lb—2nd 2lbs—3d 5lbs—4th 7lbs—5th 10lbs.—No heavier weight was attached as it was feared it would irritate the jaw too much."

DEATH OF MRS. FREMS OF BRATTLEBORO'. It is with the deepest sorrow that we are called to record the death of this estimable and accomplished lady, who perished in the flames of her own dwelling, about a mile north of the village, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday morning last. Her two sisters and two female domestics just escaped with their lives. The Vermont Phœnix in its brief account of the distressing event, says:

"Mrs. F. was an opulent widow lady, of English origin. She was of most amiable and engaging manners, and known far and near for her benevolence to the poor and distressed. Her appalling death will carry a thrill of horror to the bosoms of a large circle of relatives and acquaintances, and a still larger circle of those to whom she has been truly "a friend in need."

EXECUTION OF ELDER ENOS G. DUDLEY. *Haverhall, N. H.*, May 23d, 1849. Elder Enos G. Dudley, formerly of Berwick, convicted on the second trial of the murder of his wife, at the Common Pleas Court for Grafton County, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, to-day, at a few minutes before 2 o'clock.

He betrayed the utmost firmness to the last, and upon the scaffold, declared his entire innocence of the crime for which he suffered, calling God to witness to the truth of his assertion.

He died with hardly a struggle.

Quite a large concourse of people from the adjoining towns were present, without the inclosure to the gallows, but all seemed impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and no unseemly noise or confusion was manifest.

In haste, yours, &c. L. R.
[Mail.

DISPOSAL OF THE RIOTERS. Ten of the New York rioters, arrested for creating a disturbance at the Astor Opera-House, last Thursday week, have been held to bail in $1000 each, to appear and answer; two in $300 each, to be of good behavior for six months, and one in $300 to keep the peace. Justice Mountfort refuses to take bail for William Sparks alias Bill Parks, Robert Bennett, Charley Tappen, Robert Miller alias Long, and James alias John McLean, as they are accused of being the parties who set fire to the Theatre under the parquette, which is arson in the first degree—a capital offence.

☞ The Providence and Worcester Railroad Corporation elected the following Directors on Monday:—

Orray Taft, Alexander Duncan, John Barstow, Moses B. Ives, Moses B. Lockwood, Joseph Carpenter, Nathaniel F. Potter, William Foster, James Y. Smith, George W. Hallet, Harry Chace, Gideon L. Spencer, Aaron Rathbun, Paul Whitin, John W. Lincoln. Subsequently the following officers were chosen: Orray Taft, President; Alexander Duncan, Vice President; John R. Balch, Clerk; Isaac Brown, Treasurer; Isaac Hinckley, Superintendent.

The resolutions authorising the issue of new stock at $60 per share were passed by a stock vote of 2842 to 958. The road cost $1,860,000, capital stock, $1,100,000; bonds, 420,000; net earnings, after interest, $110,000.

LETITIA BLAISDELL. A petition for the commutation of the sentence of Letitia Blaisdell, now in Amherst (N. H.) jail, has been signed by nearly all the officers of the court that tried her; also by Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell, two of the family who were selected to be poisoned before the forged notes could become payable.—Miss Blaisdell shuns all conversation saying that she prefers death to life.

Senator Benton left St. Louis on the 10th, taking the land route, on a tour through the State of Missouri, to prosecute his appeal to the people against the pro-slavery instructions addressed to him by the last Legislature.

The late Benjamin R. Nichols, Esq., bequeathed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, $6,000, the income to be applied to the support of free beds; and also $1000 to the Farm School.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 24.
There has been one death in this city, to-day, by cholera.

CHOLERA IN BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA. Three cases of cholera were reported in Baltimore, yesterday, and eight cases in Philadelphia.

GENERAL WORTH'S DEATH. Private accounts received at Washington, confirm the report of Gen. Worth's death.

CHOLERA AT NEW YORK. The Express of Tuesday afternoon, says—The Board of Health Official Report says 4 new cases of Cholera and one death have occurred since Monday.

CHOLERA AT THE WEST. The Louisville papers represent the cholera as rapidly abating there; no deaths since Monday, and the 7 or 8 cases on hand convalescent.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. *Albany*, May 24. The morning train on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad ran off the track, seven miles this side of Ballston. Mr. Todd, the engineer, was instantly killed. A fireman was dreadfully injured. It is reported that he is dead.

RAPID INCREASE OF POPULATION. Mrs. Moore, wife of David Moore, residing at No. 139 Washington Market-place, Southwark, (Philadelphia), presented her husband with *four children* at one birth, on the 17th inst. Three of the children survived, and, with the mother, are doing well.—We learn from the Philadelphia Bulletin, that Mrs. Moore is a native of Ireland, and is about twent-nine years of age.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY PASSER CONVICTED.—Joseph Sargent, who was arrested some time ago by Mr. Starkweather, was tried and convicted in the Municipal Court, of four distinct charges of passing counterfeit money. He will be sentenced on Saturday.

MAY TRAINING. The following companies will parade in Boston on Wednesday, May 30th:—City Guards, New England Guards, Lancers, Washington Light Infantry, Washington Light Guard, Boston Light Guard, Independent Fusileers, Mechanic Riflemen, Pulaski Guards, Norfolk Guards, Boston Artillery, Washington Artillery, and Columbian Artillery.

SINGULAR FATALITY. An entire family consisting of eight persons, living within two miles of Yazoo City, were recently swept away by the cholera, between Saturday morning and the next Tuesday night. [Cincinnati Globe.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carrot Seed.

100 lbs Long Orange Carrot Seed, of superior quality, for sale wholesale and retail, at very low prices, by
RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.,
Quincy Hall, Boston.
my26.

Whale Oil Soap.

A SUPERIOR lot of this best of all articles for cleansing plants and trees from insects and lice, neatly put up in various sized packages, just received and for sale by
RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.
Quincy Hall, Boston.
may26.

Haying Tools.

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO., have just received, and offer for sale at wholesale and retail, an extensive and well selected assortment of Haying Tools, viz:—
600 Doz Elastic Cast Steel Hay Forks,
1200 do Sythes, *German Shear, Silver & Cast Steel.*
1000 do Scythe Rifles,
200 Gross Scythe Stones,
2,500 doz. Hay Rakes,
500 do Scythe Sneaths,
800 Revolving Horse Rakes,
200 Spring Tooth Horse Rakes,
With a good assortment of Grain Gradles, Sickles, Grass Hooks, Grass and Garden Sheers, Pruning Saws, Chisels, Drawing Knives, Bedding do. Farmers, Merchants and others, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. Over the Market, Boston. my26.

A Card.—Dentistry.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his former patrons and friends, together with the public, that he has taken Rooms at 23 Tremont Row, (opposite the Museum) where he will give his individual attention to the practice of Dentistry in all its departments.
Teeth Set, Filled, Extracted, Cleansed, &c, in the most thorough manner, and upon satisfactory terms
The subscriber having had ten years experience in his profession, is confident nothing can exceed the beauty and thoroughness of his artificial work in whole or parts of sets. Those about having teeth set are particularly invited to call. Ether or chloroform administered in extracting when desired.
J. A. CUMMINGS, M. D., Surgeon Dentist.
23 Tremont Row, Boston.

N. B. To Clergymen and their Families, during Anniversary Week, and until further notice a liberal deduction in prices will be made.
May 26. 6w* 11s5os

Fence Chain.

JUST received, a lot of FENCE CHAIN, for Sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
SEWALL & MUNROE,
my26. 3w* 48 Kilby street.

BY READ & BRONSDON, ROXBURY:

Administatrix Sale of Real Estate

IN ROXBURY.

PURSUANT to a License from the Court of Probate within and for the County of Norfolk, will be sold at Public Auction, upon the premises, on Wednesday, the Thirteenth day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, about one fourth of an Acre of Land with a Dwelling House thereon, situated upon the Easterly side of Warren Street, and the Northerly side of Mount Vernon Place, in Roxbury, in said County of Norfolk, subject to four mortgages, upon which there will be due on the day of sale, principal and interest, the sum of Two thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars, and 26-100; and also subjected to the right of dower of Elizabeth Newton, widow of Antipas Newton, deceased, therein. Being the estate of Antipas Newton, late of said Roxbury, Soap Manufacturer, deceased, and is to be sold for the payment of his just debts, and charges of administration.
ELIZABETH NEWTON, Administratrix.
Roxbury, May 23, 1849 3t may29.

Spring and Summer Medicine.

PURIFY THE BLOOD by using BROWN'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND DANDELION, *a superior Compound for the cure of all humors arising from an impure state of the blood or an injudicious use of mercury.* This preparation is entirely free from the suspicion of quackery, and is recommended by physicians of the highest respectability. Its ingredients, and mode of preparation are fully laid open to the Medical Faculty, and has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used.
Sarsaparilla has long been prescribed as an alterative for purifying the system and eradicating obstinate diseases of the skin as well as the liver. Dandelion, as a cure for Liver Complaint, Biliary Obstruction, Jaundice, &c., is recognized by the ablest dispensatories of the day. The virtues of these roots are extracted so as to retain all their valuable properties, put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, and warranted by far superior in strength to many of the preparations bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. To persons affected with SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, CUTATEOUS ERUPTIONS, or any humors of long standing, a course of this medicine is particularly recommended. Price 75 cts.
For sale by the Proprietors, JOHN BROWN & SON, Druggists, 425 Washington Street, opposite Essex Street, a few doors north of Boylston Market, Boston.
may26 1m

Seeds for Late Planting.

150 lbs Marrow Squash Seed, pure,
80 lbs do do large, being slightly mixed with the Valparaiso Squash.
300 lbs Long Orange Carrot. 135 lbs White do.
100 lbs Early Frame Cucumber,
200 lbs White French Sugar Beet,
125 lbs Globe Mangel Wurtzel,
300 lbs Ruta Baga, White Flat Turnip, &c, &c.
For sale at PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse and Seedstore, 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, Boston. 2w may26.

Domestic Animals.

HISTORY and Description of the Horse, Mule, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, and Farm Dogs, with directions for their management, breeding, crossing, rearing; feeding, and preparation for a profitable market. Also, their diseases and remedies, together with full directions for the management of the dairy, by R. L. Allen, 12 mo. 62. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & Co., No. 134 Washington street. my 26.

New Book for Farmers.

THE American Fruit Book, containing directions for raising, propagating and manuring Fruit Trees, Shrubs and Plants, with a description of the best varieties of Fruit, including new and valuable kinds, embellished and illustrated with numerous engravings of fruits, trees, insects, grafting, budding, training, etc., by S. W. Cole, 1 vo., 18 mo. pp. 300, with numerous cuts, price 50 cts.
Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 854 Washington, opposite School Street. my26.

Farming Books, &c.—No. 1.

JAMES MUNROE & CO., have for sale the following useful Books on Farming, Agriculture, &c.
American Farmer's Encyclopedia, 8 vo.; Liebig's Chemistry of Agriculture and Physiology, 8 vo.; the Rose, its history, culture, &c., by Parsons, 8 Vo; Emerson's Report on the Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts, 8 vo; Allen on the culture and treatment of the Grape Vine, 8 vo; Gaseoin's Treatise on Milch Cows, 8 vo; Donaldson on Manures, Grapes and Farming, 8 vo; Low's Practical Agriculture, 8 vo; Phillip's Composition to the Orchard, 8 vo; Doyle's Cyclopedia of Husbandry, by Rham, 8 vo.; Colman's Continental Agriculture, 8 vo.; Stock Raiser's Manual, by Youatt, 8 vo.; Downing's Cottage Residence and Landscape Gardening, 8 vo.; Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, 9th ed.; Popular Vegetable Physiology, 12 mo.; Hand Book of Fruits and Plants by Chapin, 12 mo.; Floyd's Culture of American Fruit, 12 mo; Farmers Emigrant's Hand-Book, 12 mo. The Complete Florist and Manual of Gardening, &c., &c., No. 134 Washington street, opposite School street. my26.

Suffolk, Middlesex and Essex Pigs.

THE Subscriber, being about to change his situation, offers for sale all his Stock of Swine, at reduced prices, consisting as follows:—
5 Superior Boars 6 to 15 months old.
10 do Sows 12 to 36 do do
15 do do 6 to 9 do do
75 do Pigs 6 weeks do.
All persons wishing to improve their Breed of Swine, have an opportunity. The Original Stock was imported by Wm. Stickney at great cost and is believed to be the best breed in this country.
Address H. H. WILLIAMS, Guild's Building, Roxbury.
P. S. Many of the above Sows are with Pigs.
may12

English Prepared Bone Manure.

MANUFACTURED at one of the most extensive Chemical Establishments in Europe, and under the immediate superintendence of a pupil of the celebrated Chemist, PROFESSOR LIEBIG, of Germany.
We would call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to this valuable Manure, and would state it is different from the Bone dust sold in this country. Its superiority to Guano or any other manure, consists in its being more powerful, and much better adapted to the climate of New England, not being in the least liable to the heat of Guano in a dry season.
From the published results of this manure, (see pamphlet of instructions, which accompanies the article, gratis,) we feel confidence in asserting that it is, and will be found upon trial, altogether superior to any in use.
Farmers and others are invited to call and see the Manure and receive a pamphlet.
may19. RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.

Churns! Churns!

800 Patent Thermometer Churns
700 Kendall's Cylinder do
100 Patent Rotary do
300 Dash Churns.
Butter Moulds, Stamps, &c., &c.
For sale at PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone st, Boston. 2w may19

FRAMINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term of this Institution, will commence on Monday, the 4th of June. The Trustees have lately secured the services of Mr. Samuel H. Worcester, well known as a Teacher in Lexington and other places. Mr. W. has now been connected with the Institution for one term, and his success has been such, that the Trustees are confident, that the school will be well conducted; and that the most thorough instruction will be given in the various branches of an English, Classical and Mercantile Education. It is also proposed to establish a department for those, who wish to become teachers. Framingham is well known as a healthy and beautiful town; and parents desirous of placing their sons or daughters at school, will find this a very desirable situation. It will be the aim of all concerned to give this Academy a high character. The Principal will be aided by accomplished and efficient Assistants.
Rates of tuition per term of 11½ weeks.
For the English branches, $4 00
" Languages, $5 50
Board in good families, including washing, $2 00 per week.
SIMON WHITNEY, } Sec'ry of the
} Board of Trustees.
May 12, 3t

Middlesex ss. To the Heirs at Law and others interested in the estate of Jonathan Hapgood, late of Marlborough, in said County, Yeoman, deceased.—Greeting.
WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to me for Probate, by Moses Hapgood, the Executor therein named. You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Framingham, in said County, on the last Tuesday of June, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same. And the said Moses Hapgood, is ordered to serve this Citation, by giving personal notice thereof, to all persons interested in said estate, living within thirty miles of said Court ten days, at least, previous thereto, and by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be five days at least before said Court.
Dated at Cambridge, this sixteenth day of April, A. D., 1849.
may5 3t* S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.

Middlesex ss. To the Heirs at Law and others interested in the estate of Samuel Stone, late of Newton, in said County, yeoman, deceased. Greeting.
WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to me for Probate by Ebenezer Stone, the Executor therein named. You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Framingham, in said County, on the last Tuesday of June, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same. And the said Ebenezer Stone, is ordered to serve this Citation by giving personal notice thereof, to all persons interested in said estate, living within twenty miles of said Court, seven days, at least, previous thereto, and, by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be ten days at least before said Court.
Dated at Cambridge, this fifth day of May, A. D., 1849.
S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.
Copy Attest, ISAAC FISKE, Reg. 3* may12

Ground Rock Salt.

1.000 Bags Ground Rock Salt put up in 20 lb Bags, handsomely stamped, and in prime order.
A superior article for Dairy and Table use, for sale by the Subscriber. EDWD. HOLBROOK,
march24 3*2 51 Long Wharf, Boston.

Cash Store.

N. SWIFT would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues business at his large and commodious Store, near the Old Railroad Depot, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with their patronage. Having been established in business for more than *twenty years* and purchasing his Goods entirely for *cash*, he feels confident that his prices will give satisfaction.
He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of English and W. I. Goods, Crockery and Glass Ware.
Flour, Corn Meal, Shorts, &c., &c.
Just received. 50 Bushels Superior Vermont Herds Grass Seed. 150 Bushels Vermont Oats, Red Top and Clover Seed.
Also, an assortment of Agricultural Implements and Seeds, from the Extensive Establishment of RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO., at *Boston Prices.*
Andover, April 14, 1849.

Plaster.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand fresh ground Plaster of the best quality for Agricultural use which he will sell at his Mills in Ashland at the low price of $5 25.
Ashland, March 31st, 1849 C. YOUNG & CO.

Ground Plaster.

GROUND Plaster, in Casks and Barrels, constantly on hand, and for sale, in large or small quantities, by
april7 3m Brown's Wharf, Commercial st.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

JOHN COLLAMORE, Jr., & CO., Importers and Dealers, No. 98 Washington street, a few doors South of State street, Boston, have on hand and are constantly receiving all the new styles of Crockery, China and Glass Ware, which are offered for sale at Wholesale and Retail to Dealers, Hotel Keepers and families at the very lowest prices. Purchasers are invited to our store to examine our assortment and prices when we promise to use our best exertions to please them in price and quality. All Goods selected, perfect, and packed with great care for transportation.
Boston, March 24. 3w

Framingham Savings Bank.

OFFICE AT THE FRAMINGHAM BANK.

DEPOSITS are made at this Institution daily, in the usual Banking Hours.
The smallest Deposit received is One Dollar. No Interest is allowed on a less sum than Five Dollars, or on a larger sum than Five Hundred Dollars, to any one Depositor.
MOSES EDGELL, President.
jan29 EDWARD ILSLEY, Treasurer.

A Card.

THE subscriber, having returned from Washington, begs leave to give notice to his friends and patients, (Congress having decided the Ether controversy in his favor) that he is now able to devote his attention to the various Operations in Dental Surgery, and *particularly* to the ADMINISTRATION OF ETHER.
Persons contemplating having Artificial Teeth inserted, are assured that nothing can surpass the excellence of his operations in this department.
march31 eop W. T. G. MORTON, M. D.

Peruvian Guano,

IN lots to suit purchasers. Just received and for sale by
HOVEY & CO.,
april21 7 Merchants' Row.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.
COLE'S
AMERICAN FRUIT BOOK.

S. W. COLE, Esq., Editor of the New England Farmer, and author of the popular Work entitled The American Veterinarian, of which 27,000 copies have already been published, has, after years of patient labor and close investigation, completed his great work, entitled
Cole's American Fruit Book;
A work which we believe is destined to have a more widely extended circulation than any similar Work, ever before offered to the American public. We believe so for the following reasons:
1st. It is a mature work and a practical one, one upon which Mr Cole has spent many years of study and close examination, and knowing the wants of the community has met those wants, in a plain, concise and familiar manner, avoiding technicalities, and scientific speculations and definitions, useful only to the few he has made a work intelligible to all. It is emphatically a book for
THE PEOPLE.
2d. It will have an unprecedented sale on account of its CHEAPNESS. It makes a volume of 288 closely printed pages. Illustrated with nearly two hundred beautifully executed engravings, by Brown, and is sold for 50 cents, firmly bound in leather, and 62½ cents in Fancy Cloth, with gilt backs. It contains full directions for Raising, Propagating and Managing Fruit Trees, Shrubs and Plants, with a description of the best varieties of FRUIT, embracing several new and valuable kinds; embellished with Engravings, and Outlines of FRUIT TREES, and various other designs. Emphatically a
BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.
As well for the man who eats Fruit as for him who raises it.
This valuable work is just from the press and is now for sale at our counter, and will be offered for sale by our regular Agents throughout the country.
JOHN P. JEWETT, Publisher,
april21 23 Cornhill, Boston.

SPRING AND SUMMER
HATS AND CAPS.

I have in store a large stock of Hats and Caps for the wholesale and retail trade. Also, a great variety of Children's Hats and Caps for all seasons of the year.
Ladies' riding Hats and Caps on hand and made to order. I promise to sell my goods on as favorable terms as they can be purchased in New England. Store and Chambers 173 Washington st.
march31 tf W. M. SHUTE.

ANTHONY & EMERSON

THE POET'S CORNER.

MAKE GLAD.

BY ROBERT STOREY.

The Seasons in passing, one sweet moral bring;
And well—if he marked it—would man do;
"Spread pleasure like me," is the language of Spring,
"Make all hearts as glad as you can do!
What a world it would be, if—less mindful of self—
You esteem every *neighbor* a brother;
And if each, while he did a bit good for himself,
Did a little bit, too, for another!"

The Summer but varies the lesson—"Make glad!
Treat all men with love and affection!
My sun shines alike on the good and the bad,
And shall you dare to think of *selection?*
What a world it would be, if—less mindful of self—
You esteemed e'en a *bad man* a brother;
And if each," &c.

The Autumn repeats it—"My stores are for all!
But should one, in the scramble, get favor,
Let him share it with those to whom little may fall,
And what's left will have all the more savor!
What a world it would be, if—less mindful of self—
You esteem the *unlucky* a brother;
And if each," &c.

And Winter affirms it, while shaking the door,
And binding the stream with his fetters;
"Keep the cold that I bring, from the hearths of the poor,
And your own will burn brighter and better!
What a world it would be, if—less mindful of self—
You esteem every *poor man* a brother,
And if each, while he did a bit good for himself,
Did a little bit, too, for another!"

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

It never Rains but it Pours.

A DRAMATIZED PROVERB.

Characters.

MRS. JONES—a managing lady, whose ambition to be "genteel" is never suffered to interfere with her rigid notions of economy.

PHEBE—her confidential maid.

[The Scene is in Mrs. Jones's chamber. A toilet glass, &c., in the back ground. In front, a small work-table, work-basket, rocking chair, &c., Mrs. Jones having put the last finishing touches to the arrangement of her room, calls her maid Phebe.]

[Enter Phebe.]

Mrs. Jones. Phebe, did you ask the cook what we have in the house cold that would do for dinner to day? I have desired Mr. Jones to dine where he can and not return till night, and the children I have sent to spend the day with their Aunt Sophy. Our wash is really so large, that we must think of nothing but getting through with it.

Phebe. Yes, ma'm. I axed Jane, and she says there ain't nothin' in the house but the fageend of the line of weal we had day before yesterday, and that ain't over nice neither.

Mrs. Jones. Well, Phebe, never mind what Jane says; she is always croaking. I dare say the veal is very good; and as I am not dainty, tell her she can make a nice little hash of it, as it will do very well for us.

Phebe. [Looking very earnestly.] But the weal is a werry poor dried up piece, ma'am, and I am afeard Jane won't think it worth her while to take the trouble to cook it. Jane's mighty high, ma'am, and werry perticker herself "bout eatin" meat what's been twice cooked. And Mariar Ann always expects something extra nice when she's out doin' days' works. And there's Tom, too, ma'am—he don't care much, to be sure, about the kind o' wittles he gits, but he likes plenty of 'em.

Mrs. Jones. Nonsense, Phebe. Do you think I care what Tom likes, Jane chooses, or the washerwoman fancies? I shall not send to market to-day; neither will I have anything done that will interfere with the washing. What serves *me* for dinner must satisfy the people in the kitchen; and if Jane makes a good deal of gravy and puts plenty of toast under the hash, we shall do very well.

Phebe. Very well, ma'am, just as you like, it's all one to me. "What's sass for the goose is sass for the gander."

[Phebe leaves the room.]

Mrs. Jones. [Alone.] Servants are the pests of one's life. I shall be obliged next I suppose, to send to a French cook's for dinner, whenever I have a woman hired to do a day's work. [Muses.] Well, we shall have short-commons to-day, I must admit; but when the washing is done, they can get up something warm and comfortable for themselves for supper—and in the meanwhile, I shall have a long day to myself, and will try if I cannot get through some of my mending. Heigho! If Uncle Hardmoney makes the sort of will he ought to make, I think the first thing I shall do will be to put out my washing.

[She places a large work-basket on the table, and goes to the door and calls Phebe.]

[Enter Phebe.]

Phebe. Did you call ma'am!

Mrs. Jones. Yes, Phebe. I wish you to say to every one who calls to-day that I am particularly engaged—remember, Phebe—particularly engaged.

Phebe. Yes, ma'am, I will. [Phebe goes.]

Mrs. Jones. And, Phebe—[calling after her] —you may as well let the parlor fire go down. Do you hear!

Phebe. Yes, ma'am.

[Phebe leaves the room. Mrs. Jones goes to the glass, takes off her cap and collar, and replaces them with articles of much more homely appearance. She then seats herself at the table, and putting on a pair of (private) spectacles, begins very industriously to darn a pair of boy's trowsers. She sews some minutes, when a distant bell is heard, and Phebe enters.]

Phebe. Ma'am there's a man down stairs who says he takes the senses o' people accordin' to law, and he wants to know how old you are, and how many husbands and children you've got, and he wants to see you.

Mrs. Jones. Phebe, did I not tell you——

Phebe. Yes ma'am, I know, and, indeed, I laid it down to him that you were peticklier occupied and busy, but he onsisted that I should go ax you.

Mrs. Jones. Tell the man, Phebe, he must call to-morrow morning at nine, when Mr. Jones will be at home. You know I never see this sort of people. And, Phebe, when you go down have as little to say to the man as possible. Age indeed! I wonder he did'nt send up for the family Bible.

Phebe. Yes, ma'am. [Phebe goes.]

[Bell rings again, and Phebe returns.]

Phebe. Ma'am, the little Miss Gadabouts and their brother is down stairs. They've come to spend the day, they says, with our young ladies and Master Philip.

Mrs. Jones. Why didn't you tell them, Phebe, without troubling me, that the children were gone to spend the day with their Aunt Sophy!

Phebe. I did, ma'am; but they said they wouldn't mind eatin' dinner with you and playin' in the play-room till Master Phil and the young ladies came home.

Mrs. Jones. Go down this instant, before they take their bonnets off, and tell them I cannot have them stay. Don't affront them if you can help it, for Mrs. Gadabout is dreadfully touchy. But their staying is out of the question. Haven't I sent my own children out to get rid of them! Phebe, [calling after her,] say I don't expect the children home till ten o'clock to-night.

[Phebe goes down stairs, and in a few moments returns.]

Phebe. They say, ma'am, the woman what fetched them is gone back agin, and they don't know the way home.

Mrs. Jones. Then you must send Tom home with them. Happen what may, they cannot stay.

Phebe. Yes, ma'am, I will. I'll be rale glad to get them off myself such troublesome little Hessians as they is. [Phebe goes.]

[Soon after, the bell rings, and she re-appears, somewhat flurried.]

Phebe. Oh, ma'am, there's Miss Patty and Miss Kitty Pinchup down stairs, and they say that being as Mr. Jones told 'em, as he was a passin' their winder this morning, that he warn't a comin home till night, they've brought over their work to keep you company and spend a sociable day with you.

Mrs. Jones. Grant me patience! Did I not tell you, Phebe, to say to *everybody* that I was particularly engaged, and could see no one!

Phebe. Indeed, I did tell 'em so, ma'am, but they wouldn't listen. They said they knowed you wouldn't mind them, and Miss Patty said they would come up and set in your room with you quite neighborly.

Mrs. Jones. I must go down, I see, and make some excuse to get rid of them. Go down Phebe, and say I will be with them presently. [Rises in great vexation.] What *shall* I do! The whole of my upper row at the dentist's and Miss Patty's eyes are as sharp as augurs! I must tie up my face and say I am in trouble with my teeth, which will be no lie, for gracious knows they give me trouble enough and expense too. Intolerable women! We shall have to leave the neighborhood solely to get rid of them.

[Door bell rings, and Phebe appears immediately.]

Phebe. Oh, ma'am, Miss Forward, the mantuamaker, 's down stairs, and she says the lady she was engaged to is taken sick all of a sudden, and so she's come here instead; and she's fetched your cloak and all your work along, 'cause she says she won't have another going out day to give you these six weeks.

Mrs. Jones. Bless me, Phebe, how can you be so provoking! You know we've no dinner in the house fit to give the woman to eat.

Phebe. Yes, ma'am, I know. But what can I do! She's tuck off her things and got to work, and Miss Kitty is talking most agreeable to her, and Miss Patty is a lookin' over your merinur, and your linings, and passin' her 'pinions 'pon 'em as if she'd bought and paid for 'em.

Mrs. Jones. Go down and tell Miss Forward I will speak with her in a few minutes.

[Goes to the glass to replace her cap, &c., and tie up her jaws. Phebe goes. The bell rings, and she re-appears.] Phebe. Ma'am, there's a gentleman down stairs wants to see you.

Mrs. Jones. Why, Phebe.

Phebe. [*Whimpering.*] Well, ma,am, I can't help it. I told him how it was, but he wouldn't mind me. I said you was peticklier engaged over and over, but it don't do some people no good to tell them *that*. He told me to say that he was a werry old friend from the country, and would wait till your hurry is over. La! ma'am, he's got a ha! as big as a wash tub, and he's rale outlandish to be sure.

Mrs. Jones. Phebe I cannot see him. I know it is Humdrum Long wind, and if I go down he will never go. Tell him he must call again.

Phebe. Bless me, ma'am, it won't do no good. He's determined to stay; and Miss Patty and Miss Kitty is a entertainin' him, and they're all a laughin' and talkin' and enjoyin' themselves wonderful, and Miss Forward can't hardly do no work, she's so tickled.

Mrs. Jones. Was ever woman so beset.—What shall I do. [Sits down.]

Phebe. Bless us! there's that bell again.

[Goes—and returns in great distress.]

Phebe. Oh, ma'am, here's your uncle, Mr. Hardmoney, from Bucks county; he's just druv up to the door all besplashed; and he says he's come to stay till to-morrow. And Tom ain't come home from Miss Gadabout's yet; and there ain't nobody to take horse and cheer to the livery stable.

Mrs. Jones. Oh, Phebe, this is dreadful! To think of Uncle Hardmoney's coming to town on this day of all the days in the year, when there is not a thing in the house fit to eat, everything topsy-turvy, and Mr. Jones away for the whole day. I declare, if I was not afraid uncle would leave us out of his will, I would put on my night cap and go straight to-bed. And if I *did* say I was ill, I am sure it would be no more than the truth, for I am fairly worried sick with the vexations of the day.

Phebe. Well, ma'am, it is werry perwoking, to be sure, but "what can't be cured must be endured;" and we must make the best of it, peticklier as the old gentleman's rich.

Mrs. Jones. True Phebe; that's a very sensible remark of yours. Go down, child, and tell Maria she must give up her washing and get to work and help us get up a dinner; and let Jane come to me for orders for market; and send Tom to hunt for Mr. Jones; and do you, Phebe, step in and see about the parlor fire. I'll tidy myself, and be down stairs in a few minutes.

[Phebe goes, and presently returns in great tribulation.]

Phebe. Oh, ma'am, Mariar Ann's gone home and left the kitchen all at sixes and sevens, with the wash a standin' in the middle of the floor, 'cause she says she won't stay nowheres where she's starved; and Tom ain't come home from Miss Gadabout's yit; and Miss Sophy she's goin' out herself, and is sent the children all home agin.

[Mrs. Jones raises her hands and eyes in despair.]

Mrs. Jones. What shall I do—what shall I do?

[A loud noise is heard]

Phebe. Oh, dear! what's that!

Phebe runs out of the room. Mrs. Jones falls back in her rocking-chair in dismay. Phebe re-enters, wringing her hands.]

Phebe. Oh, ma'am! Master Phil has throwed the box of philosopher matches into the kitchen stove, and the chimley is a roarin o'fire; and Jane's upset the stew-pan of bilin' hash all over her feet, and she's a screamin' murder; and the boys in the street is a hollerin' fire; and the horse and cheer's backed itself down the airy; and, oh! worser than all, Miss Patty and your uncle is a whisperin' together in the back parlor, and I'm sure she's a wheedlin' of him!!

[Mrs. Jones claps both hands to her ears, and the curtain drops.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

The traditions of the past are engulphed in the revolutionary convulsions which shake France. Formerly, during Lent, the drawing-rooms were opened only for concerts of sacred music, whilst this year balls and the most splendid receptions have taken the place of abstinence. In one point of view—the Fashions—we cannot regret it, since this deviation from the ordinary rule enables us to describe the new elegancies of this season. The beautiful and soft silks of Lyons, with long designs, make magnificent *toilettes* for dinners and concerts. These dresses, with very full skirts, are trimmed with lace and bows of ribbons, forming an apron. The most beautiful point laces are flat, descending from the boddice to the top of the hem. The berthe and the sleeves are also ornamented with ribbon. Glace stuffs, blue shot with amaranthus, brocaded with white, are the most *recherche*. Ball dresses are more transparent than ever; the trimmings, whether of flowers, ribbons or blond, are of the lightest description. Nets worked with silk, or spangled with gold or silver, have a fairy-like appearance; but, by reason of their dazzling elegance, they are scarcely worn except in the most aristocratic circles. Silk nets, jephir, gauzes and crapes of all shades remain favorites; and much taste is displayed in the elegance of the ornaments, and choice of natural flowers, which are worn more than ever, although these trimmings have the disadvantage of soon fading. The most elegant Parisiennes almost exclusively adopt them.

The cold weather during the last few weeks has constrained nearly all the ladies to resume their winter dresses; but new fashions are in contemplation. Shot materials will still be in vogue; light poplins and alpaccs will make pretty spring dresses for morning walks, until the rays of the sun recall the muslins.

Morning dresses are still worn very high; however, the *elegantes* continue to wear dresses open down to the waist; a *revers* rounded, forming a sort of cape, falls on the shoulders, and terminates much narrower at the waist. A *chemisette* of embroidered muslin, trimmed round the throat with Valenciennes, ornaments the interior of the dress. The sleeves are made pretty nearly the same—tight and cut up the side, so as to show a muslin or net under-sleeve.

Flounces, cut in distinct pieces, with the edges pinked, are very much in vogue. Trimmings *des chicorees decoupees* are also very pretty, and much worn. Silk dresses thus trimmed are a beautiful novelty.

The bonnets have a wide shape, nearly closing under the chin; the little bunch of feathers placed very low on the side is very graceful. Drawn silk bonnets are ornamented with little ruches of light blond, placed round them and on the poke, the interior of which is also trimmed with *ruches* very becoming to the face. Tuscan bonnets, ornamented with little bunches of white or straw-colored feathers, will be very much worn; for more ordinary bonnets, dark plaid ribbons are used. Velvet bonnets will be in a great measure discarded. Primroses, snow-balls, violets, hyacinths and lilacs are placed in drooping groups on the side of bonnet *habilles*, when feathers are not worn.

HOW THEY CROSS RIVERS.

We find the following amusing little sketch in the Kosciusko (Miss.) Chronicle:

In the northern part of this county there is a ferry across Big Black river, at which, as will appear in the sequel, they have a very novel and curious way of propelling the ferry-boat. A friend of ours having occasion to cross the river at that place not long since, started for home early in the morning, and arrived at the ferry about noon. The water was high—it being long ferriage—and he hesitated about crossing; but after much persuasion, and being told there was no difficulty in crossing, as his business was urgent, he concluded to try it. Accordingly, the old gentleman, who had charge of the ferry, called his negro boy, Joe, and ordered him to catch "Ned," and bring him to the place where the ferry boat lay. Now, "Ned" is a mule which has seen some ten or twelve summers, and unlike some mules, of a very docile and obedient nature. "Ned" having been brought on the ground, he was invested with a headstall, to which was attached two long lines, to serve as reins; a rope, attached to the bow of the boat, was then securely made fast to Ned's tail. All things being now in readiness, the old man took his seat in the bow of the boat, with the reins in his hand, and invited our friend to take a seat in the stern, and take his horse's bridle. To this our friend objected, declaring that he had never seen any one cross a river in that manner, and expressing fears for his own safety as well as that of his horse, at the same time expressing a wish to see how the matter worked. The old man assured him there was no kind of danger—not the least in the world—for he had taken great pains to break Ned; and to convince him, started off with Ned on a trial trip. Ned kicked a little at the start until he got into swimming water, when he struck off handsomely into the current, making a circuit of some three hundred yards, and brought the boat back to the starting point in most beautiful style.

Finding there was no way of crossing the river that day, as the old man was somewhat impregnated with the essence of corn, our friend, with many doubts and fears, finally consented to take a seat, as directed, in the stern of the boat, and risk the consequences. Ned started as before, making a straight shoot for the opposite side of the river, about a mile distant—and now a beautiful sight presented itself. Ned, with a head and tail up, streaking it along, followed by the boat, containing the old man in the bow, with one rein in each hand, and our friend in the stern, with the bridle of his horse in his right hand, and the horse just behind, puffing and blowing like a tortoise. But Ned proved to be of the right grit, and they arrived safely at the opposite shore without mishap. Ned dragged the boat by *tail* force over the little islands in the swamp on the opposite side, and swimming when the water was deep enough. After landing and taking a horn with the old man, our friend left him, looking back occasionally to see how Ned performed in re-crossing; the old man vowed Ned was the greatest mule in all creation—that he was worth a thousand dollars in gold, any man's money—and that he intended to apply for a patent to his invention for crossing rivers.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.

This convention, composed of citizens of the commonwealth of Kentucky, and representing the opinions and wishes of a large number of their fellow citizens throughout the commonwealth, met in the Capitol on the 25th of April, 1849, to consider what course it becomes those who are opposed to the increase and to the perpetuity of slavery in this State, to pursue in the approaching canvass for members of the convention called to amend the constitution, adopts the propositions which follow, as expressing its judgment in the premises:

1. Believing that involuntary hereditary slavery, as it exists by law in this State, is injurious to the prosperity of the commonwealth, inconsistent with the fundamental principles of free government, contrary to the natural rights of mankind, and adverse to a pure state of morals; we are of opinion that it ought not to be increased, and that it ought not to be perpetuated in the commonwealth.

2. That any scheme of emancipation ought to be prospective, operating exclusively upon negroes born after the adoption of the scheme, and connected with colonization.

3. That we recommend the following points as those to be insisted on in the new constitution, and that candidates be run in every county in the State, favorable to these or similar constitutional provisions:

1. The absolute prohibition of the importation of any more slaves into Kentucky.

2. The complete power in the people of Kentucky to enforce and perfect in or under the new constitution, a system of gradual, prospective emancipation of slaves.

3. This convention confines its recommendation to the question of slavery, and makes no expression of opinion on any other topic.

5. *Resolved*, That W. W. Worsley, Reuben Dawson, D. L. Beatty, Pat Maxey, Bland Ballard, Wm. P. Boone, William E. Glover, T. McGrain, James Speed, and William Richardson, be and they are hereby appointed a Central Committee, to use all proper means to promote the views of this convention on the subject of emancipation, and that they have power to appoint sub-committees in such places in the State as they may deem proper, and also to appoint advocates of the cause where they may think its interests demands it.

On motion of Mr. Ballenger it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

Resolved, That the newspapers of Kentucky be respectfully requested to publish the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

HENRY CLAY, of Bourbon, President.
H. WINGATE, } Vice Presidents.
WILL. P. BOONE, }
BLAND BALLARD, O. S. POSTON, and SAMUEL SHY, Secretaries.

MORE ABOUT COL. FREMONT'S DISASTERS.

Mr. Taplin, one of the sufferers in the disaster which recently befel Colonel Fremont's party, is now in this city. He has entirely recruited his health and strength, and with true American perseverance is making arrangements for the second trial of a journey to California. The account he gives of the terrible privations and sufferings endured by the party to which he was attached, corresponds in every particular with that of Col. Fremont. The wretchedness of their condition for a while, he says, passes human conception.

Of the ten men who died, two, Messrs. Wise and Andrews, were well known citizens of this place; Proue was a native of France, Morain a resident of Illinois, whose relations we believe are in Cahokia; Beadle, a resident of this county; Rhorer and King, citizens of Georgetown, District of Columbia; Hubbard from Milwaukie, and Carver from Chicago.

The fate of Mr. King was most heart-rending. He was, says Mr. Taplin, a man in the spring time of life, of cultivated mind, and of the most engaging manners. He had been married but two weeks previous to his departure on the expedition, and was only a short time with the company ere he had gained the friendship and esteem of every member. When Fremont's party had first lost their horses, a company of four men, of which King had been appointed leader, were dispatched to the settlements to procure succor. Sixteen days after their departure, Fremont (who having become impatient in their protracted stay, had determined to go himself in search of supplies,) overtook them. He found Williams, Breckenridge and another, scarcely able to proceed from exhaustion.

King had died, and his remains, which the party carried with them, had been more than half eaten up by his companions. A dire necessity had left them no choice, and it was done in self-protection. Up to nearly the day of his death King had kept a journal. The last entry written upon it is this: "Dec. 11th. This morning, as usual, I have had a quarrel with Bill Williams. Nothing to eat. We travelled one mile and a half to-day." The cause of the difficulty with Williams was the latter's daily increasing weakness, and his inability to proceed. King endeavored by remonstrances to urge him forward.

So long as Fremont remained in the camp, says Mr. Taplin, his presence was a great encouragement to his men, and they were, as much as could be expected, reconciled to their condition; but as soon as he left them, to go in quest of assistance, the more inexperienced members lost all kind of hope. They considered their fate already sealed. Thus Morain wandered in the neighborhood of the camp in search of game, and finally followed in the foot steps of Col. Fremont, with a desperate hope of overtaking him. He had not gone far, however, when total exhaustion compelled him to lie down for his final rest. Those in camp (among whom was Mr. Taplin) who survived, subsisted as best they could, on raw hide, but this, also, would have failed to sustain them had not assistance arrived as soon as it did.—[St. Louis Reveille.

UNKNOWN HEIRS.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"He heapeth up riches, and knoweth not who shall gather them." DAVID.

"They toil for heirs, they know not who,
And straight are seen no more." WATTS.

His brow was worn with care. Too deep a thought
Had settled there, for lingering sleep to shed
Its poppy dew unblamed. He said of mirth,
And every social joy,—"They profit not,"
For he had sold his life to gather gain,
And rear a palace for his only son,
That crowds might envy. To his wearied heart
Amid its slavery, still he said, "Plod on!
'Tis for my son."—But lo!—an icy grasp
O'ermastered him at once, and down he lay
Reluctant and unmourned.

The heir roamed wide
In distant lands, with light and lavish haste
Scattering his spoils.

In the ancestral halls,
Are guests, and banquet-board, and music-strain,
But not for him. They bear his name no more!
And on his bloated features are a stamp,
Of libertine and exile. In the wards
Of foreign hospitals with parching lip,
He feels the fever thirst, and none are near
Of all the many servants of his sire,
To give him water. On his tongue there lurks
The drunkard's mutter'd curse, mixed with no word
Of grateful memory for that father's care,
Who toiled so late and rose ere dawn of day
To toil for him, the waster, and enrich
Heirs, all unknown.

A mother, strange to say,
Repressed the claims of pity, and withheld
The surplus of her stewardship from God.
The poor, pale seamstress, with her trembling nerves,
And timid voice, perceived the scanty dole
Narrowed and grudged and tardily bestowed,
And wept, despairing, o'er her lonely crust.
The beggar came not twice to that proud door,
Remembering the refusal, couch'd in words
Scornful and sharp. The mission-vessel spread
Its snowy wings, and sought a heathen clime
Without her aid.

And so the yearly gold
Swell'd in its hoard; and to herself she said,
"'Tis for my daughter's use, when I am gone;
Cheating her vexed soul with empty names
Of fond maternal duty,—veil too thin
To hide her nature from the eye of heaven.
Oh lady! in the damp and mouldering tomb,
Is there no loop-hole whence a restless ghost
Might scan thy lofty mansion?

See! behold!
Who sitteth on thy daughter's rich divan,
And in her costly mirrors idly looks?
Who strews the flowers that deck'd her gay parterre
And revels in her fruits?

A stranger bride
Calls it her home. Thy daughter is not there.
Her bed is in the clay—and by her side
The babe, whose fleeting life with hers was bought:
While he, who briefly on his finger wore
The circlet of her love, forgetteth her.

Yet for that daughter didst thou grind the poor,
And seal thy ear against the Pagan's moan;
Calling it prudence and a just regard
To thine own offspring.

'Twas a specious lure!
Oh, mother, did it shut thy soul from heaven?

RELIGIOUS READING.

FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening, the annual meeting of the Society was held in the reformed Dutch Church, Washington Square, New York.—The chair was taken by Rev Thomas De Witt, D. D., President of the Society. Prayer was offered by Rev. Herman Norton. The Treasurer, Mr. William W. Chester, read his Report, from which it appeared that the receipts for the year were $24,298 and the expenditures $24,484. These include the following appropriations: — To the work in France, $10,820; Stockholm, $150; Russia, $500; Marseilles and Italy, $850; Canada, $1000; New Orleans, $640; New York, $368; Hayti, $735; Mexican Mission, $1360; South America, $360.

The Report was read by Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., Secretary, of which the following is an abstract:

REPORT.

The interest which the churches of this country take in diffusing the Gospel in Papal countries and other portions of Christendom abroad, has seemed to increase in some measure corresponding to the wonderful increase of the facilities for introducing divine truth into those regions of the world which has been going on of late years through the political changes covering over so large a portion of the Old World. Dr. B. stated that all that was given by the churches of this country at the epoch of the formation of the Foreign Evangelical Society—ten years ago—to spread the truth in Papal countries, did not amount to anything like $10,000. Last year, upwards of $75,000 was contributed for this object, through one channel or another; and if we include what was raised by the American Protestant Society for a similar work at home, our churches had contributed during the year, more than $90,000 for this special object.

In our own hemisphere, the Society has aided the French Canadian Missionary Society, and has missions of its own on the borders of Mexico, in South America, Hayti, among the French population of New Orleans and New York.

In Europe, the Society employs a missionary in Stockholm, a colporteur, or a Tract and Bible agent rather, in Russia, aids the Evangelical Societies of Paris and Geneva, and sustains nearly twenty missionaries and three laborers in France, through its own committee at the latter of these cities. It is also educating a number of young men for the work in France and South America. It has lately sent an efficient agent into Italy, to occupy a central position there, and avail himself of all the opportunities which offer to promote the diffusion of the Gospel in that beautiful but oppressed country.

The receipts of the Society, last year, exceeded $24,000

The Report spoke highly of the enlightened policies of the administration of President Soulouque, of Hayti, in regard to religious liberty, and urged that the Minister of Public Instruction in that republic ought to be sent on a special mission in reference to this subject to some of the rulers of the Old as well as of the New World, that boast of a fairer complexion and a higher civilization.

The Report announced that the Foreign Evangelical Society, the American Protestant Society, and the Christian Alliance, are about to merge into one Society, to be called the *American and Foreign Christian Union*, that shall carry on the operations which the three have been prosecuting. This will give simplicity of action, diminish incidental expenses, and relieve the churches from too many appeals for objects which are so nearly identical. [Independent.

[Several speakers addressed the meeting,—Rev. Drs. Higgins, E. Beecher, Hon. B. F. Butler, and Rev. Dr. Bacon. We select a sentence from the address of Dr. H., and the remarks of Mr. Butler and Dr. Bacon as reported in the N. Y. Evangelist.]

Dr. Higgins of Boston participated in the regret which had been expressed at the blotting out of the name of the Society; but he also wished to congratulate the Society on the union, of which the Report had spoken, and was happy to be present at the publication of the bans.

Hon. Benjamin F. Butler had consented to address the Society this evening; if he might be allowed to choose his own topic, but when he came to read the resolution he had prepared, it would be seen that much that he had intended to have said had been most ably anticipated by the gentleman who had spoken. Mr. B. offered a resolution declaratory of the principle that the kingdom of God was not of this world, and that no civil government had a right to prescribe religious dogmas, require uniformity of worship, and demand attendance upon it. Religion was a matter solely between man and his Maker; and this it was the duty of American Christians to hold up before the world. He was glad to learn that we should soon have an opportunity of seeing and hearing Baptist Noel in this country. It had been well said that the union of Church and State was productive of infidelity. How could it be otherwise than that the man who did not read the New Testament, looking abroad upon a lordly hierarchy, should become infidel; and if he did read the New Testament, must he not regret that form of Christianity which he must see to be opposed to its principles! Mr. B. adverted forcibly to Ireland, which had for three centuries been under Protestant rule. An Established Church has been set up, a Church which held evangelical doctrines, and which could number among its hierarchy the vast learning of Usher, the eloquence of Jeremy Taylor, the piety of Magee, and in our day possessed such a prelate as Whately. What had that Church done for Ireland! Protestantism had only flourished in those parts of that country where it was maintained by dissenters, free from the trammels of the State.

Mr. B. proceeded to speak at length of the more excellent way developed in this country. We had here, at the period of the Revolution, religious establishments—Puritanism in New-England, Episcopacy in Virginia, and so on.—But it was found that it was necessary to lay broad the foundations of religious liberty, in order to subserve the cause of civil freedom. Bare *toleration* was not enough; the absolute and unqualified liberty of conscience was established; this had become one of our American first truths; and it would now be more easy to establish a monarchy here, than it would be to bring about a union between Church and State. Under the voluntary system, the supply of the means of religious instruction has kept pace with our increasing population. Even those few churches who were in the possession of church property, were coming to the conclusion that the best they could do with it was to expend it as soon and wisely as possible. What a principle is this, of the voluntary support of the gospel, to be proclaimed to the world. Religion has here reproved her divine origin by the miracles which she has wrought, and which have everywhere accompanied her steps, showing that her mission is to make men better and happier. What a fact is this to be proclaimed to the absurd anarchist, and the still more absurd atheist.

Rev. Dr. Bacon of New Haven seconded the resolution of Mr. Butler, in a brief and pertinent closing speech. He congratulated the Society on the evidence of progress afforded by the approaching union of the kindred associations. He has been waiting to see the entire Christian world congratulating the efforts in behalf of entire and absolute religious freedom. To see them unite in the great idea that it was the right and duty of man to worship God without the intervention of Pope or prelate or priest, or State.—To proclaim this principle was the high mission of the American Church. Why was it, that evangelical religion on the Continent of Europe, as embodied in such men as Tholuck in Germany, and the pastors of the Canton de Vaud in Switzerland, was now so powerless?—that their influence was so small now when it was so deeply needed! It was because of their dependence upon the State. They were somewhat in the situation in which a chaplain who had been hired to teach obedience to slaves from the Bible, would be in the midst of a servile insurrection. Dr. B. concluded his able speech by urging upon the churches of America to exert their influence now when there was so pressing a need for it, and deprecating their proving themselves faithless to the relations in which they stood, and to the duties imposed upon them.

LOVE OR ENEMIES. To love an enemy is the distinguished characteristic of a religion, which is not of man but of God. It could be delivered us as a precept only by Him, who lived and died to establish it by his example.

We cannot, indeed, behold the example but at a distance, nor consider it without being struck with the sense of our debility; every man who compares his life with this divine rule, instead of exulting in his own excellence, will smite his breast like the publican, and cry out, "God be merciful to me a sinner!" Thus to acquaint us with ourselves may, perhaps, be one use of precept; but the precept cannot be considered as having no other.

I know it will be said, that our passions are not in our power; and that, therefore, a precept to love or to hate is impossible, for if the gratification of all our wishes was offered us to love a stranger as we love a child, we could not fulfil the condition, however we might desire the reward.

But, admitting this to be true, and that we cannot love an enemy as we love a friend, it is equally certain, that we perform those actions which are produced by love from a higher principle; we may, perhaps derive moral defects, and exert our reason instead of indulging a passion. If our enemy hungers, we may feed him, and if he thirsts we may give him drink; this, if we could love him, would be our conduct, though to love him would be impossible. The Christian will be prompted to relieve the necessities of his enemy, by his love to God; he will rejoice in an opportunity to express the zeal of his gratitude and alacrity of his obedience, at the same time that he appropriates the promises and anticipates his reward. [Hawkesworth.

NEW MILITIA LAW.

The Legislature, at its late session, attempted another experiment for the improvement of our Militia system, which we hope may prove more beneficial than the innumerable projects which have preceded it; each one of which has generally left the Militia in a worse condition than that in which it found it. By the efficient and economical method of making the laws public, which existed until the year 1847, all newspaper readers would have immediately an opportunity to peruse this law;—but as, under the present system of burying the laws in the Town Clerks' offices, it is not probable that most of those concerned will get sight of it, we have prepared a summary of its provision, which, we believe, will be found both full and intelligible.

PARADES. On the last Wednesday in May, at 2 o'clock, P. M., by companies, for inspection and drill.

Two days, in camp, by Brigades or Regts., as shall be ordered, between the middle of July and the middle of October.

Troops may, by permission, manœuvre in camp in undress uniform.

The Adjutant General, in the capacity of inspector general, is authorized to assume the superintendance and command of the troops in camp, for the purposes of instruction; and he is also authorized to employ any officer he may think proper, to act under him as an inspecting and drill officer, who shall be paid five dollars a day, and his necessary expenses while in the performance of said duty.

Regimental bands to be employed in camp.

Inspection and Review of the troops encamped to take place on the second day of the parade. They shall also manœuvre in company and battalion, and all the officers present above the rank of company officers, shall by vote among themselves, decide upon two companies in every regiment, or one in every battalion, who shall have shown in their judgment, the most thorough and perfect discipline, according to the tactics prescribed for the militia.

The company or companies so designated, by vote, as aforesaid, shall be honorably mentioned and declared by the officer in command at the evening parade, on the last day of camp duty.

COMPENSATION. Officers and members of companies, one dollar and fifty cents, for the May training, and two dollars and fifty cents a day, for the camp duty.

Field and Staff officers, three dollars for each day's duty in camp.

Regimental or Battalion Bands, three dollars a day for duty in camp, for each member.

All members of the active militia shall be exempted from jury service.

SECT. 13. All regiments and companies of artillery shall henceforth be equipped and drilled as infantry, in time of peace. But they shall be allowed to retain their cannon and apparatus thereto belonging, if they shall so elect, keeping the same in good repair and order, at their own charge. Or the cannon and apparatus, and other artillery equipments thereto belonging, may be returned to the quarter master general, and the regiments or companies be converted into light infantry, at their option, with the consent of the commander in chief.

At all encampments, as above provided, the commanding officer of the troops to be assembled, shall designate a battery of two or four guns, at his option, to be stationed in the encampment, and to be manœuvred by such detachments or companies as may be detailed for that duty. Powder, horses, and other expenses attending said duty, to be paid for by the quarter master general, on all occasions when a battery may be ordered out by an officer of competent authority, for camp or salute duty. Allowances of powder and ball for company practice, to be hereafter discontinued. And such battalions and companies of artillery, when not detailed for duty as artillerists, shall be incorporated and drilled with the light infantry regiments, and do duty on the same footing with them, retaining, however, their relative rank precedence, as artillery. [Salem Gazette.

PHRENOLOGY.

Fights are common enough in Philadelphia,—but the causes and occasions for fighting have a charming variety. The following case is by no means a common one, and may be thought worthy of commemoration.

John Dikeman is a "practical phrenologist," and has an office, we think, in some part of the Arcade, or somewhere else in that neighborhood. Andrew Mead,—a stout middle-aged country gentleman, seeing an announcement in the philosopher's window that the character and capabilities of any man would be sifted out for the moderate sum of twenty-five cents, entered the sanctum and submitted his poll to Philosopher Dikeman's scrutiny. The latter, after stating his terms, payment in advance, and receiving the specified sum, proceeded at once to business:

"You have a very bad head, sir," said he to Mr. Mead. "A very villainous head, sir. Facial angle almost as low as that of a monkey, sir. Signifies you are very stupid, sir, and very foolish. You haven't enough constructiveness to make a pig yoke, nor enough wit to make a conundrum; nor enough judgment to know the difference between pea-soup and cider-royal. And what's all this back here, sir! These bumps signify that you will cheat, lie, and steal worse than a Louisiana nigger. I wouldn't trust you with a room-full of scrap iron or a yard full of mill stones. Such a scoundrelly head I never did handle since I was a professor. I suppose you came to be examined in order to know what pursuit you ought to take to. My candid opinion is that you had better start at once for California, where there's no law,—for if you stay where there's judges, juries, state prisons, and galloweses, and these sorts of things, there's no chance for you."

"Why, can't I do any good at all?" asked Mead, with much seeming anxiety.

"Good?—not the least," answered the philosopher. "Stop!—let me see. Combativeness large. Yes; you can *fight*."

"So; then I can flog an impudent humbug on occasion, I guess;" said Mr. Mead.

"I suppose you might," answered Professor Dikeman.

"Well, if that is all I can do, here goes," Andrew, and immediately applied his feelers to the professor's cranium, crowding on more bumps than Spurzheim ever found names for. Here was an affray, odd enough in its origin but quite common-place in its termination. Mead was arrested and bound over, and the professor was supplied with another proof of his science. "For," said he, in his evidence, "I knew the man would strike me, as soon as I saw his head;—his bumps of combativeness were almost as big as ruta-baga turnips!" [Pennsylvanian.

HOW CAPTAIN ADAMS DID IT.

'My father,' said the General, 'told Col. Wood, one evening, that he was going over to F——the next morning, to collect a debt of Capt. Adams, and invited Col. Wood to ride over with him. We shall get a fine breakfast,' said the old man, 'and be back by noon.'

So, the next morning away went my father and Col. W. to collect the debt of Capt. Adams. It was a fine frosty morning, and after a two hours ride they arrived at the captain's tavern. As they drove up, out came the captain, and right glad did he seem to be to see my father and Col W.

'Walk in, gentlemen,' said he—'take a seat in No. 1. Hollo, Sam, take this horse to the stable and rub him down well. Of course you'll have breakfast gentlemen? Jim—Jim, kill a couple of fat pullets, and get breakfast for two,—all ready, gentlemen, in half an hour.'

Well, when my father and Col. W. had warmed themselves, the colonel proposed to take a stroll about town, while my father was settling with the captain; but, no sooner did my father enter the bar-room than the captain began.

'Here's a nice toddy,' said he; 'I don't believe you have tasted a better—try it.'

An sure enough my father found it the *very best* toddy he ever *did* try. Before he could finish smacking his lips, the cap ain was at him again, and kept up such a continual jabber that my father couldn't get his debt in edge-ways.

Presently in come the Colonel, and the bell rang for breakfast. Every thing was as neat as a new pin—fine steak, prime chickens, fresh eggs, rare coffee